WOUNDS ARE SERIOUS

Two of Czar's Best Generals Disabled by Missiles of the Japanese.

WEATHER CAUSES SUFFERING

Maimed Soldiers, Being Exposed to Severe Cold, Heavy Mortality Results—Japs Capture Another British Ship Carrying Contraband.

Mukden, Feb. 1.—Constant streams of wounded are arriving here from the right flank, including Lieutenant General Mistchenko, who is in excellent spirits and is receiving visitors. According to the official army organ the wounded number 3,500. The cold is intense and the condition of the wounded causes the greatest anxiety because the exposure of their wounds to the frost induces gangrene. Preventive precautions have been taken, but the wounded are suffering the greatest pain.

The Japanese are taking good care to see that the Russian rank and file are not left uninformed regarding the disturbances in Russia. They are carrying on a regu ar campaign to spread sedition and discouragement among the troops. Letters are daily thrown within the Russian lines declaring that all Russia is aflame with riot and revolt, arguing that the soldiers are shedding their blood in vain and calling on them to surrender or desert.

The soldiers eagerly read and discuss these communications, especially accounts of the events at St. Petersburg Jan. 22. The sincere hope is expressed on all sides that the Russian nation will forego internal differences and not play into the hands of the Japanese.

Tokio, Feb. 1.—The Japanese have captured off Hokkaido island, Northern Japan, the British steamer Wyefield, loaded with contraband for Vladivostok.

Left 1,200 Dead on the Field.

London, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the Japanese legation from Tokio says Field Marshal Oyama reports that the Russians have left 1,200 dead on the field since Jan. 25.

Mukden, Feb. 1.—There is another lull in the fighting, but it is impossible to tell how long it will last. The Russian losses the last few days were about 10,000. Many of the bodies of the killed have not yet been gathered. Lieutenant General Stackelberg's corps was the heaviest loser. The Japanese losses, according to Chinese reports, were also heavy. The Russians took about 500 prisoners. The Japanese forces on the Russian right were originally about 10,000, who were routed and panic-stricken, but afterwards they were strongly reinforced from the Japanese right.

General Mistchenko's wound is serious, a bullet having fractured his knee joint. General Kondratovitch was shot through the lungs, and the bullet lodged at his spine, from whence it has been extracted. His chief of staff, Colonel Andrief, was severely wounded in the head.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—There has been a partial suppression of disorder in Warsaw and traffic has been restored so far as to permit of the arrival of some supplies of food. Murderous attacks on individual soldiers however, are reported to be more frequent. In other industrial centers, including Moscow and St. Petersburg, the strike is practically at an end.

Grand Duke Vladimir in the course of an interview with the Associated Press intimated that the people of Russia would soon be given a measure of representative government, although he declared that anything like general suffrage was not to be considered. The committee of ministers, discussing the proposed reforms, has published a report with the purpose of showing the people that the plans outlined in the imperial decree of Dec. 26 are being carefully considered.

Story About Terrorist Plot.

An unconfirmed report is in circulation that it has been officially ascertained that the discharge of grape from a saluting gun during the ceremony of the blessing of the waters on Jan. 19, and which imperiled the lives of the emperor and members of his family, was a deliberate act of the terrorists, their tool being a private soldier of the saluting battery.

London, Feb. 1.—The Daily Mail's Warsaw correspondent reports a restoration of comparative peace, though the city is still in a condition of dangerous ferment. "The majority of the troops," the correspondent says, "have been withdrawn from the center of the city and the end of the strike is in sight. There is some fighting still in the outer suburbs, and cases of treacherous stabbing of soldiers are growing more frequent. Vehicular traffic has been resumed and supplies of food are arriving. All suspected persons are stopped, searched and arrested if found to be carrying weapons.

"Careful investigation convinces me that the dead number 300. The rumors of dynamite outrages at Lodz and that 25,000 Lodz workmen are marching on Warsaw are unfounded. The Lodz men have struck, but remain quiet."

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

BARD MAKES DISCLOSURES.

Influence of Church Offered in Return for Money for Schools.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Disclosure of the alleged use of Indian trust funds for the support of sectarian schools was made by Senator Bard to the senate committee on Indian affairs. In addition to the charge that Roman Catholic schools have received 98 per cent of the money expended under contracts made by the Indian commissioner, Senator Bard said he had been approached by a representative of a Catholic association with a promise of carrying a certain district in California for him in return for his influence in bringing about a continuance of such favorable contracts.

The statement of Senator Bard created a stir in the committee. He filed with the committee a statement covering the conversation and a so a list of the districts the Catholic association proposed to carry for him.

The committee took the statement seriously and it was the sentiment that an amendment be offered to the Indian appropriation bill prohibiting the use of the Indian trust funds in the manner charged. Senator Bard said that he had been informed that a very small percentage of the Indians interested gave their consent to the application of their funds to the support of sectarian schools and that a large majority of the Indians were communicants in the various Protestant churches located within the various reservations.

HARGISES TO BE ARRESTED

Troops Will Be Used if All Other Means Fail.

Winchester, Ky., Feb. 1.—Judge Benton has issued orders for the arrest of Judge James Hargis, Alex Hargis, Edward Callahan and B. F. French, requiring them to execute bond for their appearance here on the first day of the April term, and charging them with contempt of court in bribing, intimidating and threatening witnesses in the recent Hargis-Marcum trial and sending them beyond the jurisdiction of the court. B. F. French was arrested here and gave bond. The others will be arrested at Jackson.

Lexington, Ky., Feb. 1.—"Unless the court of appeals should grant the Hargises a temporary writ I shall ask Governor Beckham for troops to support an officer we wi l send to Jackson to serve the bench warrants of the Fayette circuit court," said Colonel John R. Allen, commonwealth attorney, in answer to a question as to the position of the court should the Hargises and Callahan resist arrest on the Fayette circuit court indictment.

PLACES FOR SIX LAWYERS.

Senate Passes Bill Creating Two New Courts in Allegheny County.

Harrisburg, Feb. 1.—Bills on second reading was the order of business in the house. Several measures passed this stage and will be taken up today for third reading and final passage. Several other bills were read in place.

The senate for the first time this session passed bills finally and sent them to the house. Eleven bills were acted upon finally, none of which gave rise to discussion. Among the bills sent to the house were two creating two additional courts in Allegheny county with three judges each, which wi l give that county five common pleas courts. The bills give the governor power to appoint the six new judges to serve until January next. Another bill passed finally was that providing for the retirement with full pay of judges who have attained the age of 70 years and who have served 25 successive years on the bench.

TWO MEN ASPHYXIATED.

Found Dying from Gas in Hotel at Wheeling, W. Va.

Wheeling, W. Va., Feb. 1.—Two men giving their names as T. T. Shirley, Hundred, W. Va., and B. S. Moag, Pipesburg, W. Va., registered at the Bellevue hotel and were assigned to a room. Late in the afternoon, the men not appearing, the room was entered and it was discovered that both were all but dead from asphyxiation, the gas jet having been left open. The pair are at the city hospital and cannot recover.

On Shirley's person was found an accident policy issued to Robert S. Neeley of Baden, Beaver county, Pa., and a letter to the same address from his sister in which he is addressed as "Dear Bob." A card bearing the name "Ada McMullen, 518 Third avenue, Pittsburg," was also found. Moag's true identity is unknown. It is evidently a case of suicide, though no cause is disclosed.

AUDIENCE SEES TRAGEDY WHILE AWAITING SONG.

Cincinnati, Feb. 1.—While the audience in a local theater was awaiting the appearance of Mamie Rayburn, a singer, the girl rushed out of her dressing room, her clothing aflame, and ran screaming through the theater. Several men threw coats over her and a pail of water finally extinguished the fire. She is dying in a hospital.

Doing Nothing.

Weary Willie—I'm a victim of police persecution, lady, dat's what I am. Why, de first time I was arrested I wasn't doin' nothin' at all. Mrs. Goodart—Poor fellow. Here's a dime for you. And what charge did they rump up against you? Weary Willie Vagrancy.—Philadelphia Press.

MUST OBEY THE LAW

Otherwise Individual Members of Beef Trust May Land Behind the Bars.

THE TIME TO ACT HAS ARRIVED

No Further Dilly-Dallying on Part of Meat Barons Will Be Permitted. Cabinet Congratulates Roosevelt and Moody on Victory.

Washington, Feb. 1.—It can be said by authority that unless the corporations constituting the alleged "beef trust" shall heed the injunction made permanent by the decision of the supreme court of the United States the government will institute proceedings against the individual members of the corporations to enforce the decision of the court. The proceedings will be under the criminal law, if such can be instituted.

The minds of the president and members of his cabinet are made up fully on the question. They have determined that the "beef trust" shall obey the law and now that the highest court in the and has uphe d the hands of the administration it is said they will permit no further dilly-dallying with the subject.

At the cabinet meeting the president and Attorney General Moody shared in the congratu'ations on the result of the "beef trust" case before the supreme court. The president, who made no attempt to conceal his satisfaction at the decision of the court, united with the members of the cabinet in congratulating the attorney general. The subject was considered briefly at the meeting, but no definite conclusion was reached as to what action, if any, the government would take in the future, except the general determination to enforce the law as it has been construed by the courts.

The president and the members of the cabinet regard the decision of the supreme court as a signal triumph of law as they have viewed it, and are prepared to carry it into effect absolutely.

WAR INCIDENT RECALLED.

Miles's Champion Reminded of Capture of Jefferson Davis.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The treatment by General Nelson A. Miles of Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, during the time he was a prisoner at Fortress Monroe, Va., was recalled in the house when Mr. Williams of Mississippi, the minority leader, tried to secure the adoption of the senate amendment to the house provision regarding retired officers serving with the state militia. Messrs. Hull of Iowa and Hay of Virgin a, both members of the military affairs committee, indorsed the house provision making it retroactive. The latter declared it was Democratic doctrine to save money and for that reason called upon the Democrats to stand by the committee. It was at this juncture that Mr. Williams arose and spoke of the action of General Miles in placing shackles on the ankles of Jefferson Davis. He shared, he said, the opinion of southern men as to that, but he did not think it was the time, the place nor the way to get even Mr. Williams's motion to agree to the senate amendment, which does not make the law concerning retired officers retroactive, was lost, 71 to 171. The bill was then sent to conference.

The senate continued the consideration of the joint statehood bill, with Mr. Nelson as the principal speaker. A number of bills were passed, including one largely increasing the fees for incorporating stock companies in the District of Columbia.

The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce authorized a favorable report on the Mann bill abolishing the Panama canal commission and placing the government of the canal zone and the work of constructing the canal entirely in the hands of the president.

MONEY IS SECURED.

Great Washington Terminal Project Capitalized at $17,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The Pennsylvania railroad has completed p ans for financing the union passenger terminal in this city. The authorized capitalization of the Washington Termina: company, which is the owning company, is $17,000,000, the bonds guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington railroad, a subsidiary company of the Pennsylvania.

The lines of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroad will be the on y railroads entering the terminal who will be interested in its ownership. The other rai roads to use it will be tenants and will include the Atlantic Coast line, Chesapeake and Ohio, Seaboard Air line and the Southern railway.

Clove His Own Head.

Clifton, W. Va., Feb. 1.—While cutting stove wood with a double-bitted ax George Jones, age 16, of Union township, accidenta ly split his own head open. The ax came in contact with a wire clothesline. He cannot recover.

CHARGES ARE SPECIFIC.

Indictment Against United States Senator Mitchell Made Public.

Portland, Ore., Feb. 1.—After long silence the federal grand jury returned three indictments in connection with the investigation into the land frauds which, it is alleged, have been perpetrated upon the government.

The first indictment is against United States Senator John H. Mitchell, Congressman Binger Hermann, S. A. D. Puter, Horace C. McKinley, Emma L. Watson, Daniel W. Tarpley, Elbert K. Brown, Nellie Brown, his wife; Henry A. Young, Frank H. Walgamot, Clark E. Loomis and Salmon B. Ormsby. They are charged with having conspired to defraud the government of public lands by preparing and signing affidavits as to the occupation and settlement of these lands.

Senator Mitchell is specially charged with having, at Washington, D. C., on March 3, 1902, unlawfully prepared an affidavit for Emma L. Watson to sign, in which Mrs. Watson untruthfully swore that she was a bonafide settler on a portion of these lands. It also charges that Senator Mitchell prepared unlawfully an affidavit for Puter to sign in which Puter is al eged to have sworn that he knew that the contents of the Watson affidavit were true. The indictment charges that Mitchell received as a compensation for his alleged services the sum of $2,000, paid to him by Puter. The indictment goes on to state that in pursuance of the conspiracy Senator Mitchell introduced Puter to William A. Richards, commissioner of the general land office, stating that Puter was one of the most honorable citizens of the state.

HAVE THE WRONG HOCH.

So Alleged "Bluebeard" Caught In New York Declares.

Chicago, Feb. 1.—Chief of Police O'Neill declares his belief that Johann Adolph Hoch, alleged to have been married to a score of women, has murdered at least 12 of them.

New York, Feb. 1.—Johann Hoch of Chicago, who was arrested here charged with bigamy and wife-abandonment, after a series of marriages extending over the continent, told the officials at police headquarters that he is anxious to return to Chicago at once to face the charges.

Hoch said to the detectives: "I am the Hoch the Chicago police think they want, but they are wrong. There are lots of Hochs besides me. The story that I am a "Bluebeard" is a'l foolishness. I'll make somebody feel cheap when I get back to Chicago and prove I'm innocent. I never had but two wives in my life."

Relative to stories that Hoch was thought to have once worked for Holmes, who operated in Chicago during the world's fair and killed dozens of people to collect their life insurance, Hoch said:

"I never knew Holmes. He was a chemist. I'm a machinist. I never did any work for him. I've read about him. I've seen it printed that I was his janitor. It may have been a man who looked like me, and if his name was Hoch, that's nothing. There are lots of Hochs."

REPTILE IN BONBON BOX.

Gift Sent to Bavarian Actress Contains Venomous Adder.

Munich, Bavaria, Feb. 1.—Fraulein Reubke of the court theater, who is playing the juvenile lead in Hauptmann's "Bergschmiede," found on her dressing table a beautiful bonbon box with a note requesting her to open the box before going on the stage.

The actress was too much occupied to do so until before the last act, and when she did open it an adder darted out and fastened its fangs in her dress. Fraulein Reubke screamed and fel in a faint and the attendants killed the adder. After some delay the actress was able to finish the performance.

PRINCESS UNDER KNIFE.

King Edward's Daughter Operated on for Appendicitis.

London, Feb. 1.—The Princess Victoria, daughter of King Edward, underwent an operation for appendicitis at Buckingham palace. The operation was performed by Sir Frederick Treves. A bulletin subsequently issued says:

"The circumstances of the operation were favorable. The princess bore it very well and is progressing very satisfactorily."

The princess, who has been ill for some time, came to London Jan. 27 to prepare for the operation. She was born in 1868.

Governor Respites Obey.

Harrisburg, Feb. 1.—Governor Pennypacker has withdrawn the death warrant of Walter Obey, who was to have been hanged at Pittsburg tomorrow, in order that his attorney may take the case before the board of pardons on an application for a commutation of his death sentence to life imprisonment.

Irvine Gives Up the Fight.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.—The Rev. I. N. W. Irvine has issued a statement announcing that he had given up the fight against Bishop Ethelbert Talbot.

Ducal Persiflage.

Duke of Bilberry—Where were you when the king fell off his horse? Duke of Hohokus—Oh, I was near the throne!—Pittsburg Post.

WANTS PRAYERS ONLY.

Dowieite, Mangled by Train, Declines Services of Doctor.

Waukegan, Ill., Feb. 1.—Elder Mayben of Zion City was struck by a train in Zion City and his arm and leg broken in three places. He was a so injured internally. He refused medical aid sent from Waukegan by the Northwestern railroad, which sought to protect itself by giving the man attention.

Overseer Speicher refused to allow Dr. Knight, who was sent to Zion on a special train, to attend the man, and the victim himself, upon seeing the doctor, turned his head and said he wanted nothing but prayers from Zion officers.

President Roosevelt Contributes.

Washington, Feb. 1.—It was announced that President Roosevelt has made a substantial contribution to the Hanna Memorial Chair association, which was organized for the purpose of estab ishing a chair at the Western Reserve university in Cleve and.

CLARKSBURG AFTER CAPITAL

Wheeling Man Introduces Bill to Remove It from Charleston.

Charleston, W. Va., Feb. 1—Both houses of the West Virginia legislature adopted resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt's proposa's for legislation to contro' railroad rates.

A bill for the removal of the state capital from Charleston to Clarksburg was introduced in the legislature by Senator Snyder of Wheeling.

The Johnson bill prohibiting the carrying of dead y weapons was passed by the senate. It is hoped to lessen the number of murders in this state by prohibiting the indiscriminate carrying of weapons by public officers.

State Senator Assaulted.

Springfield, Ill., Feb. 1.—Senator Daniel A. Campbe l, a Republican leader in the state senate, was assaulted by former State Senator Reilly on account of a political fued. Reilly was locked up.

Miners' Strike Is Averted.

Coshocton, O., Feb. 1.—The strike at the Wade and Morgantown mines has been averted, the company yielding to the demands of the men for new scales in place of the track scales at the mines.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Excellent demand for spot wheat at all grain centers caused a firm close here today in future deliveries. At the finish the May option was up ¼c; corn and oats are practically unchanged. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, $1.16⅞@1.17; corn, May, 44⅞@45; oats, May, 30⅝.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—JAN. 31.

Corn—New yellow shelled, 49½@50; new high mixed, 48@48½; new yellow ear, 51½@52.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35¾@36; No. 3, 35@35¼; No. 4, 34½@35.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $13@13.25; No. 2, $11.75@12 25; No. 1 clover, $12.75@13; No. 1 mixed, $12.50@12.75; loose from wagon, $14@16.

Eggs—Selected, 32@33; candled, 27@28; storage, 25@26.

Butter—Prints, 32@32½; tubs, 31½@32; dairy, 23½@24½.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 13@13½; Ohio cream, 12½@13; limberger, new, 13½@14.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth steers, $5 25@5.55; green, coarse and rough, fat steers, $3.25@3.50; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, $3.25@4; choice milch cows, $35@45; medium to good milch cows, $20@35; good, fat, smooth, handy butchers' bulls, $2.75@3.25; feeding steers, good style, weight and extra quality, $3@3.25; feed steers, common to good quality, $2@2.75; fair to choice stockers, $1.50@2.50.

Calves—Veals, good to choice, $7.50@8; heavy and thin calves, $3@6.

Hogs—Good to prime heavy, $5@5.05; medium weights, $5; best heavy yorkers, $4 95@5; good light yorkers, $4 85@4 95; pigs, good to prime, $4.75@4.85.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5.75@6; good to choice mixed, $5 25@5 60; fair to good mixed, $3 75@5; culls and common, $2.50@3.50; lambs, spring $4@7.85.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Sir Henry Hawkins, a brilliant advocate and one of England's greatest criminal judges, expressed the following opinion in his "Reminiscences."

"Let me say a word about circumstantial evidence. Some writers have spoken of it as a kind of 'dangerous innovation' in our criminal procedure. It is almost the only evidence that is obtainable in all great crimes and it is the best and most reliable. I have witnessed many great trials for murder, but do not remember one where there was an eyewitness to the deed. How is it possible, then, to bring home the charge to the culprit unless you rely on circumstantial evidence?

"Circumstantial evidence is the evidence of circumstances—facts that speak for themselves and that cannot be contradicted. Circumstances have no motive to deceive, while human testimony is too often the product of every kind of motive."

A Dream.

"I found I had saved up a thousand dollars without pinching myself."

"Without pinching yourself?"

"Without pinching myself."

"Then how did you know you were awake?"—Puck.

Oil on the Coffee.

The cup of black coffee had on its surface a little oil. This oil shimmered. It gave forth delicate, changing colors, like oil on water. The man who was about to drink the coffee gazed at it with delight.

"The oil," he said, "tells me all I want to know about the coffee. Now, without tasting it, I am sure it is superb.

"The whole secret of making coffee," he went on, "lies in extracting and retaining this oil. This oil it is which gives coffee its aromatic and delicious taste. This oil it is also which stimulates you, which makes you feel after you have drunk strong and gay.

"Good coffee—the kind with oil afloat on it—can only be made by excellent cooks. In millionaires' houses or in hotels where they employ French chefs you are likely to get it. But the average American housewife does not know how to make this oily kind of coffee at all."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Crystallizing Flowers.

The process of crystallizing flowers is simple and can be satisfactorily accomplished by any one who has artistic skill. Arrange some basket forms of wood or wired pattern with pliable copper wire and wrap them with gauze. Into these lay the bottom violets, ferns, geranium leaves—in fact, any flowers except the full blown roses—and sink them in a solution of alum of one pound to a gallon of water. Wait until the solution has cooled, as the colors will then be preserved in their original beauty, and the crystallized alum will hold them faster than when formed in a hot solution. When you have a light covering of crystals that completely envelops the articles remove carefully and allow it to drip twelve hours. These baskets make a unique ornament and long preserve their freshness.

Helping Along the Joke.

"These," said the epicure to the bright Philadelphia girl, "are snails. I suppose Philadelphia people don't eat them for fear of cannibalism."

"Oh, no," was the answer. "It isn't that. We couldn't catch them."—Washington Star.

The hand that has a long time held a violet doth not soon forego its fragrance.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	30
Creamery butter	35
Eggs, per dozen	30
Chickens spring, lb	15
Cabbage, per pound	2½
Lettuce, per lb	16
Onions, per peck	50
Potatoes, per bushel	60
Jersey Sweet Potatoes per peck	50

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	24
Eggs, per dozen	25
Chickens, live per lb	8-10
Chickens, spring, dressed lb	12½
Chickens, dressed	10
Cabbage, per doz	50
Potatoes, per bushel	45

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices.

Wheat	$1.12
Oats	32-38

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	80
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	70
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	$10 $11

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his residence, better known as the L. Miller farm, 3 miles west of Massillon, 1 mile north of W. Brookfield, on the north Wooster road, on Friday, Feb. 10, the following property: 3 head horses 6 head cattle, consisting of 5 milk cows, 3 will be fresh in March, 12 head hogs, mower, hay rake, corn worker, two horse wagon, 2-seated surrey, top buggy, plow, cultivators, double set work harness. All these implements are practically new, being used but a short time clover seeder, double and singletrees, cream separator, 2 milk cans, cook stove room stove and other household goods, 40 chickens, oats and potatoss by the bushel, hay by the ton. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock sharp.

THOMAS RAMSEY,
John Brenner, Auct Wm Myers, Clerk

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Administrator's Sale.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Wayne County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1905,

the first described property, at 2 o'clock p. m., and the second at 3 o'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark and state of Ohio, and known as and being,

First: Lot Number 1,688, of the city of Massillon, street numbers 290 and 292 West Tremont street.

Second: Part Lot Number 302, of the city of Massillon, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot, and running thence northerly along the east line of said lot and west line of East street 39 feet, to the southeast corner of premises now owned by Frank Grojean; thence westerly parallel with the south line of said lot, and along the south line of said Grojean's land, 111 feet, thence southerly parallel with East street 39 feet, to the south line of said lot, being the north line of South street, and thence easterly along the south line of said lot 111 feet, to the place of beginning, subject, however, to the use in common with others of an alley 10 feet in width off of the west end of said premises. The street number is 111 South East street.

The first tract is appraised at $2,400.

The second tract is appraised at $2,800.

TERMS OF SALE. One-third cash on day of sale, one-third in one year and balance in two years from day of sale, with interest. Deferred payments to be secured by mortgage on the premises sold.

J. C ERWIN,
Administrator of the estate of W. B Suttle, deceased.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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REJECTED SUITORS.

FAMOUS LOVERS WHO HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF CUPID'S PRANKS.

Byron's Cruel Experience With Miss Chaworth—Shelley's Affairs of the Heart—The Girl Who Was Much Too Good to Marry Abe Lincoln.

It may be of some consolation to the rejected lover to remember that many of the greatest men in history have suffered equal pangs and survived the same ordeal to find married happiness elsewhere.

Even Byron, that most beautiful and gifted of men, had more than his share of refusals, and one of them at least was accompanied by words which left a sting to his last day. He was only a Harrow schoolboy of sixteen when he fell madly in love with Miss Chaworth of Annesley, a young heiress of some beauty, who was two years older than himself.

But Miss Chaworth treated all the boy's shy advances with laughter and contempt, and, although he was "suffering the tortures of the lost" for her sake, refused to take him seriously. But the crowning blow came when, in an adjacent room, he overheard Miss Chaworth say to her maid, "Do you think I could care anything for that lame boy?" "This cruel speech," he afterward said, "was like a shot through my heart. Although it was late and pitch dark, I darted out of the house and never stopped running until I reached Newstead."

Shelley, too, almost as handsome and as gifted as Byron, knew from more than one experience the "pangs of rejection." After he had been expelled from Oxford and went to London with his fellow culprit, Hogg, to live, he fell violently in love with his landlady's daughter, who bore the unromantic name of Eliza Jenkins. But Eliza, even though he threatened to commit suicide in his despair, refused to have anything to do with him, and when a few months later, having thought better of the suicidal threat, he sought to console himself by paying court to Miss Harriet Grove, a pretty cousin, she was so alarmed at his heterodoxies that she sent him very decidedly about his business.

When Sheridan, following the example of many other amorous young men, fell over head and ears in love with Miss Linley, the beautiful singer, "she only laughed at his ardor and made faces at him behind his back," and yet he used that subtle and eloquent tongue of his to such purpose that he actually ran away with her to a French nunnery and married her after fighting several duels with his rivals and her persecutors.

When Burke, the great politician and orator, was a student at Trinity college, Dublin, he is said to have had more than one love disappointment. His first infatuation was for the daughter of a small publican, "whose dark eyes fired the blood of the young Irishman," but after coquetting with him for a time she jilted him in the most heartless fashion. His success, too, with his beautiful countrywoman, Margaret Woffington, was no greater, although he remained her loyal lover to the last.

When Abraham Lincoln, as a youth of eighteen, was "living in a rude log cabin in Spencer county, Ind., and picking up the rudiments of education in the intervals of rail splitting and plowing," he fell in love with the daughter of a poor Irish settler in a neighboring log cabin, and after many clumsy failures to declare his love to her in person penned with difficulty one of his first letters, asking her to become his wife.

He never received an answer to this "clumsy effusion," as he afterward called it, but when next he met Bridget "she tossed her head and looked another way." She was much too good, she is said to have declared, to marry a gawky farm laborer. Then it was that Lincoln left the paternal cabin and voyaged as hired hand on a flatboat into that greater world which before long was to ring with the name of the gawky farm boy. When, thirteen years or so later, Abraham Lincoln became president of the United States, Bridget was still living, "the slatternly wife of a farm laborer in a log cabin," and still preserved the ill penned letter which might, if she had been wise, have made her the "first lady of the land."

It is well known that Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, when he was a private of marines, was indignantly refused by a girl of very humble rank who thought herself "much too good to marry a common soldier." What her reflections were in later years, when the despised private was the powerful king of Sweden and Norway, history does not record.—Philadelphia Times.

The Day's Work.

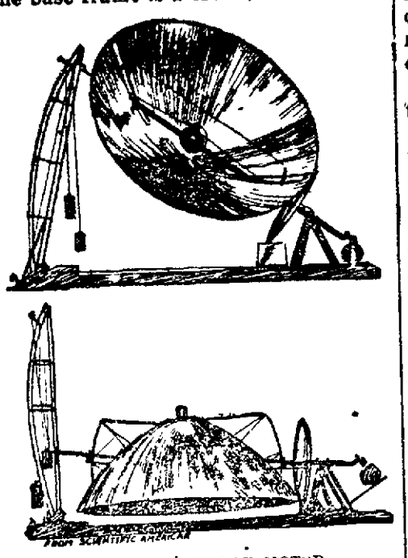
Much of the success of life depends on proper preparation for the day's work. Most people work either in the home or office, and they desire to get the most out of themselves. To rise late, rush through the toilet and gulp down a hasty breakfast is no preparation for a good day's work, yet it is safe to say that the majority of women begin the day in this way. It is just as easy to rise in plenty of time, if one will only do it. The tendency on waking is to stretch and yawn. A few minutes spent in this deep breathing is always restful. This should be followed by a few breaths of fresh air, drinking a couple glasses of water, exercises that suit the case, the bath and toilet. This forms a mental attitude consistent with a good day's work. A simple breakfast—some take none—should follow before an unhurried journey either to office or the routine of housework. Stand erect, breathe erect, think erect, and half the battle of life is won.—Housekeeper.

UTILIZES THE SUN'S HEAT.

Steam Generated by Rays Gathered In a Great Reflector.

A solar motor which has recently been invented by Dr. E. P. Brown of Cottonwood Falls, Kan., is illustrated in the accompanying engraving. The apparatus as described in the Scientific American embodies some very useful improvements over solar motors as heretofore constructed. The large reflector may in time of storm be reversed and lowered, as indicated in one of the figures, when it will present much less resistance to the wind and thus escape injury or destruction.

Pivotally mounted at the left end of the base frame is a tower, formed with



DR. BROWN'S SOLAR MOTOR.

two guide rails, on which a slide block is adapted to travel. The block is raised or lowered to the desired position by means of a rope attached thereto, which passes over a sheave wheel at the top of the tower and is wound up on a drum at the base.

The block supports one end of a tubular shaft, which at the opposite end is supported in a swivel bearing carried on a bracket fastened to the base frame. The reflector is mounted on this shaft by means of a pair of segmental racks, secured to the reflector and adapted to mesh with suitable gearing carried in blocks on the shaft. The shaft at the center opens into a spherical boiler at the focus of the reflector. Steam generated in the boiler is conducted by a pipe passing through the tubular shaft to an engine. The tubular shaft carries a sprocket wheel, which has chain connection with gearing operated by a clock mechanism on the base frame. The clock train is driven by a weight suspended from the pulley at the top of the tower, and at intervals of two minutes it releases the reflector, which thereupon is rotated through a small angle by a second weight similarly hung. By this means the reflector is made to always bear the proper relation to the sun, so as to focus the sun's rays on the boiler. The vertical movement or inclination of the reflector is attained by operating the gearing which meshes with the segmental racks on the reflector.

ELECTRIC IRRIGATION.

Valueless California Deserts Reclaimed by Motor Pumps.

From the city of Los Angeles, Cal., on the Pacific coast to the Sierra Madre mountains, a distance of about ninety miles, says the New York Press, the electric current has taken an active part in converting hundreds of thousands of acres of absolutely valueless desert into farms and fruit ranches worth from $200 to $500 per acre. Streams from the constantly melting snows of the mountains are turned into power houses, and the current generated is run over many transmissive lines across this formerly great desert.

A well is driven for each seventy-five or hundred acre farm and the water raised and turned into irrigating ditches by electric pumps taking current at very low cost from the transmission line. No expert attendant is required, it being only necessary to throw a switch and leave the motor to do the work. The wells are deep, ranging from 200 to 800 feet, but when water is struck the supply seems to be inexhaustible.

Mud Fuel.

The carbonaceous mud, mainly derived from decaying grasses, with no moss, of the great Cedar swamp, about fifteen miles from Boston, according to the Manufacturers' Record, yields an equal quantity of gas of higher illuminating power than can be derived from the gas coals commonly used. The residuum of coke of the very finest type for metallurgical purposes, wholly free from sulphur, is about 800 pounds to the ton of dried fuel put into the coke ovens. There are about 150,000,000 tons dry weight in this bog, which is but one of many in the southeastern part of Massachusetts. A better mud fuel exists in the great Dismal swamp, the rice lands of Georgia, the hummocks of the Everglades and the rice and sugar lands of Texas and Louisiana.

Radium and Perpetual Motion.

Sir William Ramsey illustrated at a recent scientific gathering in London the nearest approach yet to perpetual motion. By means of an exceedingly small quantity of radium salt a fine piece of gold leaf or feather is electrified. It bends away from a piece of metal until it touches the side of the vessel and loses its electrical charge. Then it springs back and is again electrified, the process being repeated any number of times, practically like the swinging of a pendulum. A clock of this kind is conceivable, and as it would persist as long as the radium retained its power we might have a timepiece going for 2,000 years without being wound up.

Figure Skating.

How Fancy Maneuvers Are Executed—Hints For Beginners.

Figure skaters are now of particular prominence owing to the coming national championship tourney to be held in the St. Nicholas rink, New York, in February.

Figure skating is one of the most difficult branches of sport to thoroughly master, and its best exponents are those who have spent eight or ten years in studying it. J. Michaelson, the champion of Canada, believes that a man cannot become a good figure skater in less than five years.

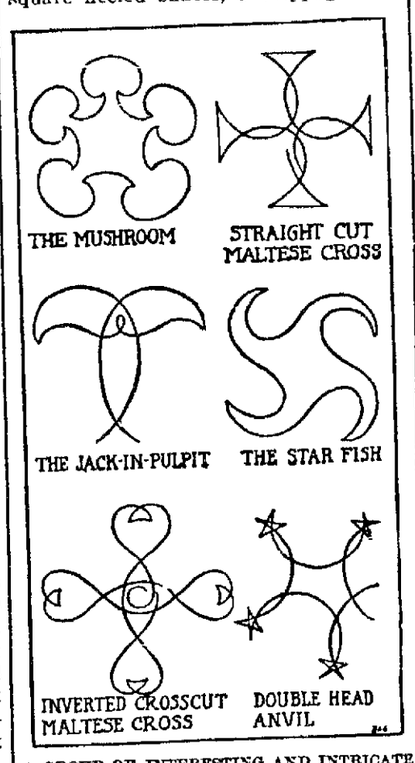
Michaelson, it is reported, is coming to "the States" to compete against the best American experts in about a month. He is the originator of many new and very difficult figures.

To succeed as a figure skater learn to obtain the maximum of impetus with a minimum of movement of the feet, arms and legs.

Give particular attention to turns, making of your body a sort of pendulum. Every turn in which is involved a change from one edge of the skate to another can be executed without unusual difficulty. As you are about to turn your body should be shifted to the direction of the curve that will result from the turn. When this line of action is followed no alteration of position becomes necessary after the turn has been effected.

A novice having acquired the power of skating the outside edge is fired with the ambition of accomplishing the three. He knows that an ordinary three is composed of a curve of outside edge, that to make the turn the skate has to be reversed, bringing him to an inside back, and if he has never been instructed he will proceed on the outside curve, and, his body being retained in the position for that edge, he will make a spasmodic effort to twist his skate round, with the result that he will probably fall. Now watch the adept. When just at the turn the whole body from the hip upward is gradually turned so as to be in the position suitable for the curve on which he will find himself after the skate is reversed. In fact, the change is effected by the swing of the balance foot more than by the turning of the body.

In olden times, when every one used square heeled skates, a stoppage was



A GROUP OF INTERESTING AND INTRICATE SKATING FIGURES.

effected by elevating the toe part of one or both feet and so digging in the heel; but with the modern skate, which has rounded heels, this is no longer practicable, and if necessary to stop suddenly the skater turns sideways and forces the edges of his skates into the ice at right angles to the line of progress. But an absolute stop is seldom necessary, and a deflection to the right or left is all that is then needed.

If you are a beginner remember that in order to add the complete figures to your repertory you must learn the elementary movements that are used in practically all of the more advanced maneuvers.

First take up the serpentine. The simple serpentine—that on one foot—consists of two curves, one on the outside edge and one on the inside edge. These, of course, may be repeated or continued indefinitely. The direction is not changed.

The simple turn, or single three, consists of a change of edge and direction on a single blade by whirling toward either hand, according to the foot that is employed. Thus you may change from the right outside forward to the right inside backward or from the left outside forward to the left inside backward, etc.

The counter three is often termed the bracket. In this the direction and edge are changed. Start, say, on the right outer edge forward, slanting to the left somewhat, swerving slightly to the right as you approach a point at which you face the toe of the right skate to the left and turn to the right inner edge backward. Duplicate in reverse order the curves of your approach to the turning point, forming a bracket. The counter three on the left foot is executed in a similar manner, changing from the left outside forward to the left inner backward.

To execute a half double three circle to the right on the right outside forward. Duplicate the simple figure three in a continuous swerve to the right. Finish with a strong, clean cut semicircle.

TROLLEY CAR DEVICES.

Designed to Secure Greater Safety of Patrons and Employees.

It appears from the report of the Massachusetts board of railway commissioners that the decrease in the number of surface car accidents in the state during the past year was due largely to the adoption of improvements designed to secure greater safety. A writer in the Boston Transcript regards as one of the most important of these improvements the arc headlight, which brilliantly illuminates the track for a long distance in advance, enabling the motorman to avoid collisions. It also becomes an object of such glaring prominence in all the surrounding landscape that no one can be unaware of the approach of the car at night. It is more effective as a prevention of accidents than any warning signal yet devised.

The airbrake is now regarded with such very high favor by progressive street car managers that the time appears to be not far distant when all trolley lines on which cars run at high speed will have airbrakes on all their cars as a means of economy if for no other reason. The cost, large as it is, will be found to be very much less than that of paying damages.

Curiously enough, the motorman's vestibule, which was opposed so strongly by many street car officials when the question of its compulsory adoption was before the Massachusetts legislature some years ago, is now declared by the same officials or their successors to be an important element of protection from accident liability.

A minor but not insignificant safety factor is mentioned by street car superintendents and other officials, consisting of a newly invented bicycle seat for the motorman. They say that he can do his work just as well and be in much better condition for doing it toward the close of a hard day of strain upon the mind and muscles if much of the time he is permitted to occupy this ingeniously contrived seat, which leaves him free and ready for every needed action, except perhaps in emergencies, when he can instantly change to a standing posture.

On all the best managed interurban roads in Massachusetts cars are now run in accordance with orders from the central offices transmitted through telephones. At each turnout on a single track road, if it has up to date equipment, there is a telephone station. Within the past few months very many such telephones have been inclosed in booths. This method is analogous to that in use on all first class steam railroads, where trains are run according to orders telegraphed from headquarters.

Finally the very latest applied invention of an important kind for securing safety is an instrument by means of which the dispatcher at the central office can almost instantly shut off the power all along the line, including every branch line, in case he learns that some one has blundered and that therefore a collision is imminent. So near perfection has the present system of information at and control from the central office been brought that the dispatcher comes very near to knowing where all his cars are throughout the most extensive street railway system at each moment of time.

RADIUM IN HOT SPRINGS.

Experiments In Arkansas Waters Reveal Presence of Strange Element.

Experiments conducted by government scientists on the federal reservation at Hot Springs, Ark., seem to have proved conclusively that there is radium in those springs. It is well known that radium is the only substance

PHOTOGRAPH MADE BY HOT SPRINGS WATER.

which will produce a photograph upon a sensitized plate without the aid of light. The letters shown in the accompanying illustration were made by the waters of one of the Arkansas hot springs, acting through a copper stencil on an ordinary photographic plate.

The two plates were placed in a covered bucket and immersed for several hours in the spring. When the bucket was taken out and the plates removed the photographic plate, previously blank, was found to bear the letters of the stencil. Nothing but the presence of radium in the water, the scientists say, could have accomplished this result. Further experiments of a more elaborate nature are now being made at Hot Springs, and bottles of the radio active water have been sent to eastern colleges for examination.

The possibility that the Arkansas hot springs might contain radium was suggested by Sir William Ramsey, the eminent British chemist, who found radium in the waters at Bath, the English health resort. It is believed that the curative properties of the waters both at Bath and at Hot Springs are due to the presence of radium therein.

To Combat Submarine Torpedo Boats

Experiments have been carried out by the British naval authorities with a new method for combating submarine vessels. This device comprises a new type of quick firing torpedo. This missile is less than six inches in diameter and carries a smaller explosive charge than the eighteen inch weapon, while, furthermore, it is not provided with a gyroscope. The new torpedo is fired from an above water tube, and the mechanism is so arranged that the weapon sinks when it has reached its limit of range if the object at which it was discharged is missed.

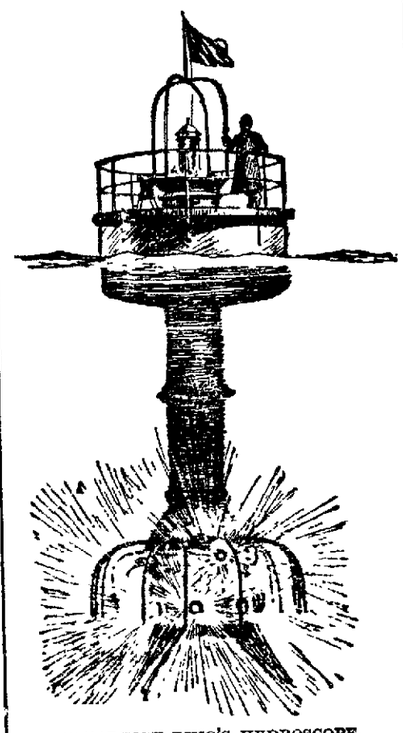
THE HYDROSCOPE.

Novel Sea Searcher With Which Italian Recovers Sunken Treasure.

A very clever instrument has been devised by an Italian inventor, Cavaliere Giuseppe Pino, by which the bottom of the sea can be examined with a clearness and ease which have hitherto been impossible. The inventions are at present in daily use, says the London Sphere, the operations being supervised by the inventor.

The hydroscope—such is the name given to the instrument for seeing objects in the sea or on the sea bottom—is constructed of steel and in shape is like a huge telescope pointed downward into coral caverns or sunken ships instead of upward at the sun or the stars.

Its complex system of lenses, twelve in number, answers to the objective glass of a celestial telescope. Together with the internal mirrors they produce a very clear picture of the sea bottom, the rays of light passing up the tube to a sort of camera obscura



CAVALIERE PINO'S HYDROSCOPE.

house at the top, which floats about the surface and is capable of holding four people.

The amount of light under the surface is considerably greater than is generally imagined. The inventor of the hydroscope has himself been able to read a newspaper lying on the sea bottom at a depth of 360 feet from the surface by the ordinary daylight penetrating the water.

The water at the bottom of the sea is very often clearer than at the surface, as the sediment sinks in the still water, whereas at the surface sand and other matter are kept in solution by the constant movement of the waves, the force of which is not felt a very few feet beneath the surface.

One of the most romantic things yet accomplished by the hydroscope and the raising apparatus has been the bringing to the surface of an old Spanish galleon, one of a numerous fleet sunk in the bay of Vigo in 1702.

Unfortunately the old hulk proved to have so rotted away that it rolled over, broke in pieces and again sank to the bottom. The metal bolts which held the timbers together had evidently rusted almost completely away.

TO ABOLISH SPECTACLES.

English Surgeon Cures Eye Disorders by Massage.

Optimists believe, says a British newspaper, that Dr. Stephen Smith, surgeon of the eye department of Battersea Park hospital, Nottingham, England, has discovered a new treatment of the eye which will practically abolish spectacles. It is styled "manipulation of the eye" and is gentle and gradual, occupying a few minutes daily, causing no pain and having no injurious effect of any sort. Some patients are cured in a week, and in all cases improvement is rapid.

Thirty patients who had been obliged to wear spectacles for a long time have so far been treated by Dr. Smith, and, with a single exception, all have discarded glasses and can now read, at either long or short distances, as well as people who have never needed assistance.

The cures of myopia, hypermetropia and astigmatism are said to be permanent.

How Much Should We Eat?

One of the much discussed questions of the day on which there are almost as many opinions as individuals is the quantity of food one should eat. The most reasonable estimate yet made is probably that which fixes one-twentieth of the average weight of the body as the average daily quantity required. If you weigh 140 pounds, you should consume seven pounds of food. This includes drink as well as solid food. But it is ridiculous to set down a hard and fast rule. Such a quantity might kill some, and there is a case on record of a man wasting away on a diet of seven or eight pounds of food a day. He cut down his diet to three-quarters of a pound of liquid and the same of solid food, and as a result he grew stout and lived to a ripe old age.

Mechanical Pulse Reader.

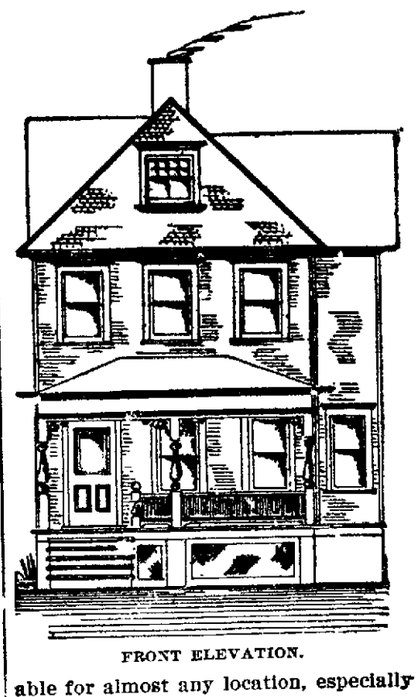
The pulse register of Dr. Gartner of Vienna has proved very successful in lessening the surgeon's work in watching the circulation of patients under anaesthetics. It consists of a watch-like box, which is attached to the patient's forearm and with hands that are moved over the dial by a sensitive spring, very accurately showing the pulse and blood pressure vibrations. It even reveals pulse action so feeble that the finger cannot feel it.

CHEAP, BUT COZY.

A $1,200 House With Modern Plumbing and Hot Air Furnace.

[Copyright, 1904, by Stanley A. Dennis, 280 Broadway, New York.]

The accompanying elevation and floor plans represent a very neat little home that can be built, with plumbing, for $1,200 in localities where labor, lumber and other materials are not abnormally high. It is very attractive and conveniently arranged and is suit-



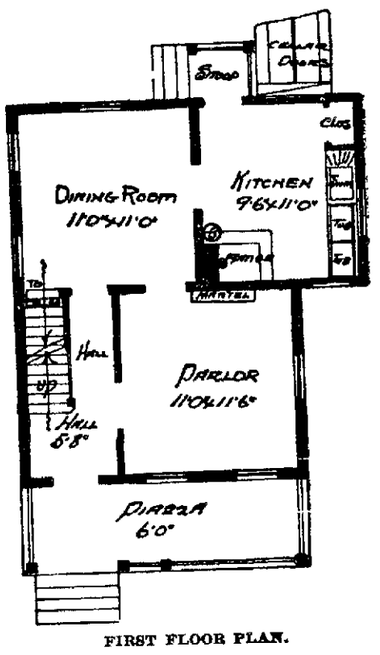
FRONT ELEVATION.

able for almost any location, especially for small or narrow lots.

There is a cellar under the entire house, with walls of stone and a flooring of cement.

The frame is of hemlock lumber. The exterior walls are sheathed, papered and covered with beveled siding and cedar shingles.

The shingles are stained dark green, the body color is of a dark green, and the trimmings are of a light shade of



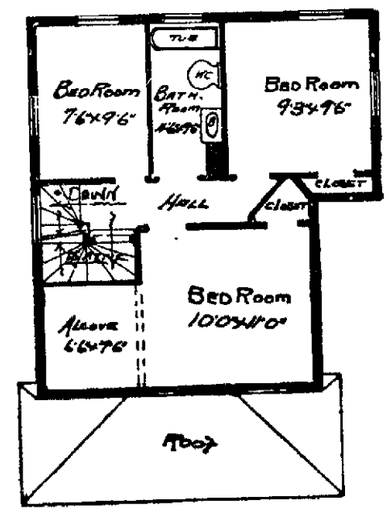
FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

green. The main roof is of cypress shingles stained with the brush one coat of dark colored stain.

The floors are laid with tongued and grooved North Carolina pine flooring boards. The interior walls are of patent plaster, hard white finished.

The interior woodwork is of cypress, finished in the natural wood with one coat of liquid fillers properly rubbed down and two coats of interior varnish.

The staircase is of cypress, and the



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

newels, rails and balusters are of ash turned to suit.

The house is heated by hot air, and the plumbing is of up to date design and arrangement, as shown on plans.

The hardware is plain imitation bronze.

This style of house has been erected by many builders at the estimated cost of $1,200 and has proved very popular.

Iron Trusses For Foundation.

One of the most novel foundations ever put in a building in Cincinnati and perhaps anywhere in the world is that recently put in the new Harrison building, says the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. The foundation is a series of iron trusses, which extend from under the retaining wall of the old Pike Opera House into the foundations of the Foedick building. The truss was made necessary by reason of the contractors having to shore up the foundations of the building to the east and the foundations of the Pike building.

To Protect Polished Furniture.

To protect the highly polished tops of tables, desks and other articles of furniture which are liable to be scratched or spotted nothing is so good as a sheet of clear glass. This should be cut the exact size of the area to be covered and should be fastened down at each corner with a tiny brad or screw. Being transparent, only a close inspection will reveal its presence.

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THE MODES OF 1905

A NEW ATMOSPHERE OF DRESS AT FORMAL SOCIAL FUNCTIONS.

The Chic Skirt of the Present Is Ample, Soft, Fluffy and Scant of Trimming—The Dainty Little Lace or Tulle Chemisette.

Gowns for evening functions and those of the demitollet or dressy day variety present an entirely novel effect this season. Contrast the two new gowns for dinner or theater wear, here shown, with the models of a year or two past.

Simplicity is certainly the present keynote of the chic woman's toilet. Those who are foremost in the van-

NEW GOWNS FOR DINNER AND THEATER.

guard of fashion strive to display an effect of simplicity in style and finish. There are a few, however, who spend a fortune on the quality of their materials and trimmings.

The elect skirt of the season must be very simple, very soft and fluffy and have very unobtrusive trimming. The new tendency appears in the models illustrated. A dress of chiffon plush offers a study of hydrangea tints in combination with its full frilled bertha flounce, finished off with cravat folds and the broad silk muslin puffing on the trained skirt edged with a pretty ruche of valenciennes. Especially original are the long, close, almost skin tight sleeves and narrow panel of tambour lace. Crepe de chine incrusted with pendent arrangements of old venetian lace is another example of costly simplicity.

The notion of displaying a soft line of white fashioned as a chemisette around the decolletage is one of the many dainty items which from time to time are introduced in a clever manner and prove particularly attractive in the true Parisian toilet. Many becoming evening corsages have a dainty little tulle or lace gathered chemisette effect appearing above the revers or collar enveloping the shoulders, adding a fascinating yet simple finish to an evening gown.

The skirt of a chiffon cloth costume in the lovely new almond green shows how the modiste will get in her fine work in spite of any decree of Dame Fashion. This skirt appears much nar-

A THREE-QUARTER BOX CLOTH COAT.

rower than those to which our eyes have become accustomed, for it is fashioned in close, shapely plaits, creating a somewhat princess effect. Each plait is outlined with a design of green silk braiding from waist to hem. These long lines of braiding are most becoming in giving length and elegance to the figure. The bodice, too, is distinguished in style, fashioned in a sharp point in front, while the material is draped tightly crosswise over a yoke of almond green velvet.

The plainness of the popular skirt lends exceptional facility to the wearing of a directoire velvet or silk coat or habit corsage. AMY VARNUM.

Broiled Sardines.

Put about two dozen firm sardines, drained from oil and scales removed, in an oyster broiler and broil two or three minutes over a brisk fire, turning each ten seconds. Dispose on slices of toast on a hot dish, and spread each sardine with maitre d'hotel butter. Garnish with quarters of lemon equal in number to the slices of toast.

BEFORE THE OPEN FIRE.

Comfort, Cheer and Happiness Glow In Its Ruddy Circle.

Happy is the home with a fireplace. When the chilly evenings come on the open fire is a luxury not only nor mainly for its warmth, but for the cheer, the comfort, the presence, which is, after all, the real secret of its charm. Its bright glow through the unshuttered window cheers the master of the house as he comes home weary, perhaps worried, and it brings better thoughts to the passerby.

In early twilight the children see pictures in the coals or watch the shadows, like specters grim and tall, and the baby curls his rosy toes and cooes at the glow. About its ruddy circle, contented and united, gathers the family circle. The maiden, with her dress skirt turned back and her pretty foot on the fender, builds air castles over its flickering flames, and it is a perfect boon to the bashful lover, for who shall say how many a stammering swain has found courage to declare himself while poking the fire?

There are stories to be told of the campfire in the mountains, where young Tom spent his vacation; of the lonely Bedouin campfire in far Arabia, where the uncle has been, or of the fireplace in the old home when grandma was a girl.

Have you ever wound clouded yarn, with the skeins thrown over the backs of chairs, in front of such a fire? How the shadows drifted over the colors as the yarn slipped off and spun around the ball, now dark, then light! How the great chimney sighed and breathed, and how the conversation of the others in the room drifted in and out of one's thoughts, now dark, now light!

The flames leaped up the black throat of the chimney and shone on the hearth, lingering about the old polished furniture and lighting up with startling distinctness a single pictured face that looked out weirdly from its frame, while in the corners were heavy Rembrandt shadows.

Keep the open fire for the sake of sentiment. There is a suggestion of roasted apples and popcorn in its coals; there are castle building and dreams of the future; but, best of all, the memory of its gleam is like a beacon to the busy workers through the toilsome day until the eventide sets homeward, and they gather once more in the home circle before the fire.—G. P. Du Bois.

THE NEW HAIRDRESSING.

Follows the Shape of the Head More Closely Than For a Long Time.

Just as the trend of fashion is to show the lines of the figure without excrescences of pouched bodices and superabundant sleeves, so it is with the head just now. The newest hairdressing follows the shape of the head more nearly than has been the mode for a long time, with due regard to the fea-

A CORONAL PLAIT COIFFURE.

tures. The hair is swept upward from the nape of the neck with a well brushed look, and the same at the sides, with little or no indication of waving.

The roll at the back has little following, and the puffed out style of hairdressing has quite disappeared, so far as followers of fashion are concerned. The hair is pushed well forward over the center of the forehead or the pouf is allowed on one side, with a side parting, a mode which suits the irregular featured face well, and a tendency is shown toward the revival of the plait or coronet style of hairdressing. A flat velvet bow across the center of the head at the back is frequently adopted for evening wear, or a large and stiff aigret is placed well to the front and not at the side of the coiffure, as formerly.

For Health and Beauty.

A woman must remember that she cannot undergo as much fatigue when she is older as she did when she was younger. The hours for sleep should be carefully kept to, and a rest should be taken during the daytime if there is to be fatigue at night. Take a warm bath before going to bed if you have been up late and have a little soup while you are undressing. Take exercise, but not too much walking at a time.

The Keynote of the Establishment.

Some one has said that the manners and appearance of a maid at the front door in answer to the bell are the keynote to the establishment. It cannot be denied that this is important. A fresh white apron should be conveniently near during the hours of morning work, and the maid can don this at a moment's notice if the bell rings. The same apron may be used for serving at the table.

The Busiest Thing on Earth.

If you do not help the development of the constructive faculties in your children you are doing the reverse, because the busiest thing on earth is a healthy child. Its hands must be employed either in constructing or else in destructive occupation.

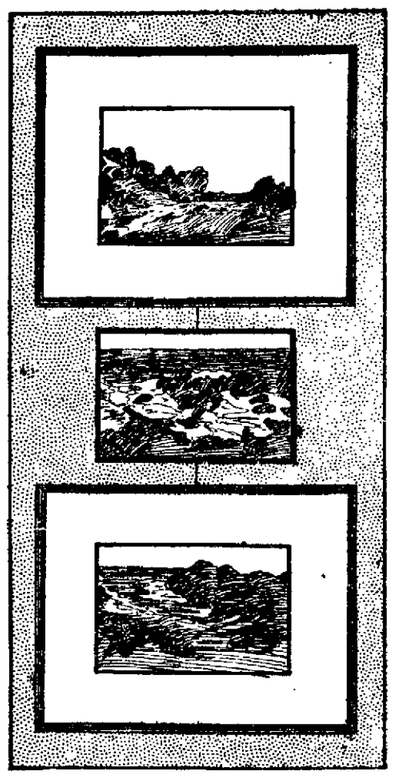
PICTURE HANGING.

THOSE HOLIDAY PRESENTS ARRANGED TO BEST ADVANTAGE.

Color Values—The Required Light and Distance—Effective Grouping. Two Methods of Hanging—A General Rule For the Correct Height.

Besides being works of art, pictures have an important office to fulfill in the home as decoration for the walls, and it is this aspect of them which is considered in the following from the Delineator:

The hanging of a picture makes or mars its success as a decoration for the



PICTURES HUNG ONE ABOVE ANOTHER.

room. If the colors are painted or printed in bright tones, the degree of light needed is not so great in the daytime or evening as with colors of less intense hues. Dark corners of the room may be perceptibly brightened by the introduction of pictures of vivid colors—pinks, reds and yellows.

Large pictures exact distance to appear to their best advantage. This rule applies also to compositions of a certain character, winding roads and curving brooks that seem to disappear beyond the horizon.

Small pictures distributed at intervals upon a wall lack the style that they give when grouped more closely together. The same principle is true of the small plaster medallions that are usually hung, each by itself, about a room.

Two different methods of hanging pictures with a wire cord can be followed. One is to use one hook for each picture and have the cord form an acute angle where it falls over the hook. The other plan is to use two hooks and two separate cords, the cords making two separate perpendicular lines from picture to hook. The latter way is better for large, heavy pictures. The former is more suited to pictures light in weight.

The proper height at which to hang a picture is often questioned. A good general rule is to bring the center of the picture within eye range of a person of ordinary height when standing before it, but this need not be inflexibly followed. Sometimes three pictures framed alike and similar in composition or coloring are to be hung one above the other, as in the illustration. The middle picture, which will look better if a size smaller than the other two, should be the one in eye range and the space of an inch left between the pictures above and below.

One common mistake of an inexperienced picture hanger is to bring into juxtaposition pictures with dark

HALLWAY HUNG WITH PICTURES.

and light mats. Harmonious results are impossible to effect when this is done.

In many houses the hallway is quite overlooked in the matter of picture decoration. The opportunity either in a living or reception hall is too good to be lost and, as shown in the illustration, adds to the livable qualities of the place.

Family portraits bear so intimate a relation to the life of the household that they belong in the living rooms except when for some reason they fit into the scheme of decoration for the formal rooms, hall or drawing room.

Polish For Oak Furniture.

For oak furniture or woodwork that needs renewing take one pint of paraffin oil, one and a half gills of turpentine and three tablespoonfuls each of raw umber and whiting. For antique oak a little lampblack should be added.

MENTAL PROPS.

Various Things That Give Us Confidence In Ourselves.

We each have the need of our mental "prop." One woman tells me that when she wishes to give decided orders to her cook she always puts on her hat and gloves, then, as she floats into the kitchen surrounded by a cloud of dignity and courage, she feels equal to the occasion.

Good and well fitting clothes are props to us all and bring about a certain confidence in ourselves, a sort of mental pat you on the back, which says, "Brace up, old boy; the shell is perfect; let's hear from the kernel."

To the little school miss on the day of the entertainment what a prop is the bristling blue sash.

The doctor depends much upon his gloves. He can be busy with them when vital or difficult questions are asked. They are a sort of moral safety valve.

For the bashful boy who is deprived in the hall of hat and gloves before entering the room filled with people if some good fairy would only hand him a book to occupy his hands so he need only look after his feet what a prop it would be to him!

A clergyman's prop lies in well fitting vestments.

As for the writer of this article—I can speak with the authority of most intimate acquaintance—she must have her hair arranged in the way she affects it and her shoes on to cope with life's emergencies. She finds the waggish old world rather a jolly place and loves to watch frail humanity leaning gently upon their "mental props," while they are happily quite unconscious of her scrutiny.—Jeannette Young in Critic.

THE ROBIN.

He Is an Adaptive Bird, but He Doesn't Mix Mortar.

The robin is a very adaptive bird certainly. It adjusts itself readily to new conditions, but it falls far short of the intelligence that is often ascribed to it. Thus there are persons who seem to believe that when mud is scarce the robin will bring water in its beak to the dust of the road and so make the mortar that it needs. This notion is, of course, absurd. How could the robin know that water and dust will make mud? This knowledge is the result of reflection and experiment and is not within the reach of an animal. More than that, if the robin could find the water he could certainly find the mud somewhere. I have known them to use a substitute for mud furnished by the cows.

Another equally absurd claim for the robin comes from a correspondent. A robin had her nest in a tree under his chamber window in such a position that he could see all that happened in the nest. He says that when the young robins were nearly grown he saw the mother bird take them, one by one, by the nape of the neck and hold them out over the rim of the nest to teach them to use their wings! I suppose "our modern school of nature study" would accept this statement without question. It is such preposterous natural history as this that furnishes the stock in trade of this "school." Some persons deceive themselves in what they think they see, and not a few, I am convinced, are deliberate falsifiers.—John Burroughs in Outing.

Fish That Change Color.

Anglers have noticed that fish of the same species caught in the same stream often differ completely in color and take protective hues that match the prevailing local coloring of their homes. Herr Otto Gotthilf found by a course of experiments with turbot that this faculty of changing color in accordance with the surroundings is primarily due to the action of light upon the optic nerve. The light does not act directly upon the eye, but is reflected from such substances as are around and affects the coloring cells through the nerve centers of the fish. Proof of this was obtained by severing the optic nerve of the turbot, when it was found that it no longer possessed the power of changing color.—Pearson's.

ARISTOTLE AND ENGLISH.

The Classic Author's Many Contributions to Our Vocabulary.

During the middle ages Aristotle was practically the only secular author read in Europe, for the priestly class were the only readers, and their learning was mostly confined to ecclesiastical treatises. It was during this period that the English language was developing into its present form.

Aristotle treated of every subject which came within the range of thought in his time and introduced many new branches of inquiry which have since become sciences. The terms used by him were adopted by every later writer and are still in use all over Europe, although variously corrupted.

The following list will give some idea of the number and power of Aristotle's word coining, which is revived in modern everyday English:

Maxim, principle, subject, matter, form, end, final, cause, motive, energy, mean, extremes, metaphysics.

He called his investigations about animals "histories," whence we call our science, which has the same end in view, "natural history," and in our universities the term "faculty" is a translation, corrupted in its passage through the Latin, of Aristotle's term for art.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This is an important daily question. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

America's most popular dessert. Received Highest Award, Gold Medal, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Everything in the package; add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate and Cherry. Order a package of each flavor from your grocer to-day. 10c.

When you make Ice Cream use Jell-O ICE CREAM Powder. All ingredients in the package. At all grocers. 2 pkgs. for 25c.

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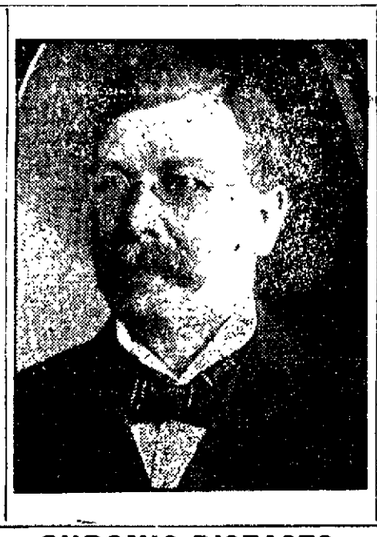
EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.



Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving the patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits this town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **12,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up as **incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symtoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cure guaranteed in cases curable. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as have baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies. **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polybroid. Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few! After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating** with the **highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars;** improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

LATEST DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensible to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success; such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer to incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never failing method. **Free Examination of the Urine.**—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination. **Persons unskillfully** treated by **ignorant pretenders** who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C.O.D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps enclosed answered free.

Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2 1905

Governor Hoch, of Kansas, says that he and not John D. Rockefeller was the originator of an excellent piece of advice which the latter recently gave to his son's Sunday school class. Whoever the author is, the saying is worth repeating: "There is so much bad in the best of us and so much good in the worst of us that it hardly behooves any of us to talk about the rest of us."

No wine was served at the McKinley banquet The omission was an impressive tribute paid by the Young Men's McKinley Club to the memory of the dead president. Always tolerant and considerate to others President McKinley never offered any objections to the serving of wine at banquets where he was a guest, but his own feelings about the matter were well known and whenever possible they were respected.

The banquet at Canton last night offered new proof of the fact that years cannot dim the memory of the late President McKinley As Justice Day said, his birthday will be more widely celebrated as the years go by. Appreciation of his character will grow as his life is studied and history reveals the patriotic devotion with which he served his fellow men The company of distinguished men who spoke at the anniversary celebration honored themselves in honoring William McKinley.

According to an article in Success, the number af depositors in the savings banks of the United States has doubled in the last seventeen years. The total amount of their deposits has increased from $1,235 247.871, in 1887, to $5,935,-204 845. during the year 1903. The official statistics for 1903 show 7,305,228 individual depositors About one-half of the amount deposited represents the savings of the wage-earning class The figures given not only show an increasing prosperity among those of small incomes, but they also indicate an increasing frugality.

In spite of the benign influence of the University of Chicago and the atmosphere of culture supposed to envelop the banks of the Wabash, it is reported that worse expressions than those tabooed by the Womans Chrsitian Temperance Union at Carbondale, Pa., are occasionally heard from the fair dames of Chicago. One of the telephone girls at the "Central" says that "the men of Chicago are the politest of gentlemen when compared with the matrons and deputants when the lines happen to be busy," and that society women "do not hesitate to use profanity over the phone at exchange girls." This is very sad if true, but there is a bare possibility that the Chicago "Central" is "taking it out" on its fair customers who have expressed impatience over telephone delays and difficulties Anyway nothing of the kind could occur in Massillon.

TOO MANY EXAMINATIONS.

State School Commissioner Jones thinks that there are twice too many teachers' examinations, and we believe every teacher in Ohio will agree with him.—Toledo Blade.

Half a Face Missing.

"It is not an uncommon thing," says a man who has hunted in central Africa, "to meet a native with half of his face missing, and when you ask him how it happened he will tell you that a hyena snapped at him while he was asleep. It is marvelous how they recover from such wounds, as the teeth of the animal must be poisonous, and the natives have no antiseptics and a very crude way of treating wounds. When a 'fisi' as the natives call it comes round the camp howling, the 'boys' shout all sorts of vile names at it. But very often the animal makes no noise whatever, and not till next morning is the loss of something discovered."

Cause and Effect.

The census bureau tells us that there is an overplus of women in the cities and a shortage in the rural districts. Merely in a desultory way it may be mentioned that there are not so many show windows in the country as in the city.—Cincinnati Post.

He Knew.

Father—But do you think you can make my daughter happy? Suitor—Happy! Say, you should just have seen her when I proposed!—Brooklyn Life.

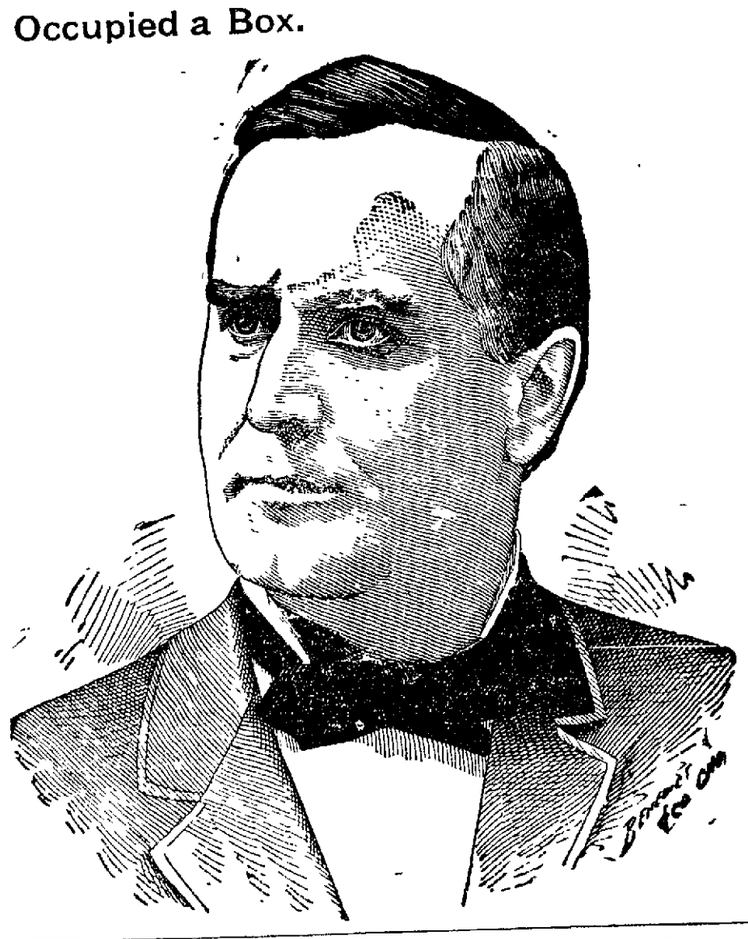
The beauty seen is partly in him who sees it.—Bovee

McKinley's Birthday.

Thousands Attended the Banquet Last Night.

DISTINGUISHED MEN PRESENT

Eloquent Addresses by Vice President Elect Fairbanks, General John C. Black, General Fitzhugh Lee and Others--Mrs. McKinley Occupied a Box.



Under the auspices of the Young Men's McKinley Club, of Canton, four thousand people gathered in the new auditorium Tuesday evening to do homage to the memory of the late President McKinley and to hear the distinguished speakers present. Eight hundred and twenty-five covers were laid and every one of these was taken. Fully seventy-five of the guests were from Massillon, while as many more listened to the orators and watched the festal scene from the amphitheater.

It was about eight o'clock when the speakers were escorted to their table at the front of the stage. As the noted men filed into their places they were accorded a tremendous ovation, and the entire audience arose and remained standing until the Rev. O. W. Holmes, pastor of the First M. E. church, of Canton, had pronounced the invocation.

During the banquet the Grand Army Band of Canton played several selections, many of which were martial airs. It was while the "Star Spangled Banner" was being played that the real spirit of the occasion was first emphasized. "Dixie" and "America" had been played. first in honor of the southern guest General Fitzhugh Lee The band had half completed the "Star Spangled Banner" when an old, gray-headed man sitting at a banquet table in the middle of the floor, arose and waved his napkin in time with the band. This acted as a signal and in a few minutes every man at the tables was on his feet and waving his napkin in time to the stirring music Before the air had been completed, one long, patriotic cheer welled spontaneously from the throats of the spectators. This spirit was manifested on several occasions. When the band played "Dixie" again by request, it was greeted by loud applause

When Mrs McKinley arrived it was just 9 o'clock. She was escorted by L. T. Cool and her attendant and was dressed in black. The audience and guests arose and remained standing until she was seated in the box to the left of the stage

At the speakers' table the following distinguished men were seated. Lieutenant Governor Harding, Governor Herrick, General Black, R. W. Tayler, Judge M. L Smyser, the Hon. James Kennedy, the Rev. O. W. Holmes. Judge R. S Ambler, General Fitzhugh Lee, Vice President Fairbanks, Judge Day and General Duffield. The speakers' table was set at the very front edge of the stage in the middle. On other parts of the stage were numerous tables occupied by McKinley Club members and distinguished politicians. On the main floor were nearly eight hundred guests were seated were delegations from Massillon, Alliance, Akron and many other cities of the state.

Justice William R. Day, of Canton, was toastmaster, and when he arose about 10 o'clock to introduce the first speaker, Vice President-Elect Fairbanks, he was greeted by a storm of applause. His short speech was eloquent and in part was as follows:

Young Men's McKinley Club, Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you for this opportunity to visit home and friends, and for the honor of presiding at this gathering in commemoration of our departed friend and neighbor

William McKinley's birthday will be more widely observed as the years go by. Appreciation of his character will grow as his life is studied and history reveals the patriotic devotion with which he served his fellow-men.

In no way can the day be better commemorated than by organizations of young men, such as have called together this assemblage tonight. Great lives teach by example, and none appeals more strongly to the young man than that of William McKinley. Gracious to all, he was particularly fond of young men and glad of an opportunity to say a helpful word or do a kindly act for one of them.

JUDGE WILLIAM R. DAY.

The aspiring youth of America can have no safer guide to follow than that afforded in the life and career of William McKinley. Great genius is rare, and its ways are not always the ways of truth and honor. McKinley's life is a refutation of the often-repeated suggestion that great success in public life and loyalty to high ideals in private conduct are incompatible. He ever kept in touch with the young men of the country. In them he saw the coming rulers of the state, the men who in a few short years must fill the seats of honor and responsibility.

So near did he keep in touch with them that it has been truthfully said that, looking upon him and feeling the kinship of a common manhood, the young man thought—That is he kind of man I would like to be and under favoring circumstances may be.

Devotion to duty, public and private, is the keynote to his career, and the great lesson of a life beginning with a patriot's answer to his country's call to arms, and, after many honors and the highest place in his country's gift, ending with the martyr's crown and a place with the immortal few not born to die.

He never turned away from an opportunity. Knowing that it "knocked unbidden once at every gate," he gave his best efforts to deserve success. He found no duty higher than good citizenship and no calling greater than his country's service Not improvident, he never believed the acquiring of riches the whole duty of man, and found more satisfaction in a good deed than a full purse To do each day's duty, and do it cheerfully, was the simple rule of his walk in life. Scattering cheer, and not gloom, sunshine and not shadow, helping others to bear their burdens, no matter how heavy his own, his life was an inspiration to all who came within the charmed circle of his influence, as his memory is an unending legacy of hope and courage to those who knew him and loved him

Others, more adequate to the pleasant duty, will speak to you tonight of him as statesman, soldier and patriot.

There is scarcely a person in this presence who bears the name of William McKinley but thinks first of the friend and neighbor known so well and cherished so much We see again his cordial look and kindly welcome, and feel anew the friendly grasp of his familiar greeting There would be no time for aught else tonight if each one here were to tell of a deed of friendsh p and kindliness, perhaps unknown to any other than the recipient. His human sympathy went out to all his fellow-men, and was warmest when he stood upon the porch of his home to greet the coming of friends and companions, long known and cherished. William McKinley loved home and friends; he valued the good will of his neighbors more than the applause of the world. He left home with reluctance and returned to it with the enthusiasm of one who loved its associations beyond all earthly honors.

He believed the building up of the homes and the promotion of the comfort and welfare of the people the highest duty of constructive statesmanship. His idea of home was one of peace and comfort, not extravagance and display.

"The American home," he declared, "where honesty, sobriety and truth preside, and a simple every day virtue, without pomp and ostentation, is practiced, is the nursery of all true education." It was in such a home that William McKinley lived, in the beloved companionship of the gentle wife, whose welfare was ever the first of his care and thought; it was there he had the truest enjoyment of life, and looked, alas! in vain, for a haven of rest and comfort in his declining years. It was in a city of such homes that he chose to live, and, life's work ended, to be gathered to his fathers and kindred gone before

Overlooking his home and within sight of its rooftree, typifying the love he felt for it and his good will toward all the people, his monument shall rise, commemorating for all time the wisdom of his statesmanship and the strength and simple beauty of his character

The first sentiment. in a gathering such as this is to his memory. It is a source of congratulation to all that one who enjoyed his confidence and love and upon whose wisdom and loyalty William McKinley never called in vain, should respond to this sentiment

It is a pleasure to present to you the Honorable Charles W. Fairbanks, who will respond to the first toast, "William McKinley."

"McKINLEY."

Address of Vice President elect Fairbanks.

Mr. Justice Day, Ladies and Gentlemen:

We are assembled to pay tribute to the memory of a great man; one whom we all knew and loved as a friend. We pause to recall his life and recount his achievements which entitle him to high rank among the foremost men of a remarkable era in the world's history. We do this, not for his good, for he sleeps well yonder "beyond the reach of praise or censure," but for our own. We review a life of pure purpose and exalted deed, and find ourselves lifted to a higher and better plane by the contemplation.

The life of William McKinley is, indeed, an open book. We are familiar with his incomings and outgoings among us, from his birth in the village of Niles, sixty-two years ago, until he laid down his great responsibilities in

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

the city of Buffalo. His life was not a life of ease and idleness, but one of activity; it was not an aimless life but one of high and well defined resolve. It was a clean life; clean in thought and spotless in deed.

William McKinley was fortunate in the environment of his youth. He was born and reared in a rural community, amidst an industrious, frugal, home-loving, patriotic, God-fearing people. He was reared among those who believed in the school house and the church and in the development of the highest type of personal character. He had a passion for knowledge and was a profound believer in the saving grace of the christian religion. He loved freedom and believed in the virtue of the institutions founded by the patriotism, the wisdom and sacrifices of our fathers.

When the slave power sought to destroy the republic; when the shot at Fort Sumpter awakened the country to a realization of its supreme peril, he did not hesitate as to his duty, but tendered his sword to his government, in order that the best republic devised by the wit of man might be preserved to present and future generations. He did not solicit and await an officer's commission, but entered the service as a private in the ranks of the famous Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, realizing full well that at the post of duty all honor lies. He speedily won the favorable opinion of his superior officers by active, intelligent and heroic service. In good time promotion followed promotion, not because he wished it, but because he well deserved it. He had the full confidence of his commanders, Hayes and Crook and Hancock. He won it by his complete consecration to arduous service in the field for the preservation of the national integrity. He shirked no responsibility and no task was too severe for him. Whenever and wherever duty commanded, he obeyed. This was the dominant characteristic manifested throughout his illustrious career, whether in the serious field of war or in the more inviting ways of peace. He entered the army of the union early in June, 1861, and remained until peace was restored and there was no longer need of his services. He was honorably mustered out and turned immediately to the study of law. He began here his professional career in 1867. He began without wealth and without prestige. He came a comparative stranger among a generous and hospitable people. He speedily won his way to your confidence and your affection, and early began to enjoy his professional rewards. Within two years after he had cast his fortunes with yours, you manifested your confidence in him by electing him prosecuting attorney of this county. Seven years later he was called to the congress of the United States. It was a happy circumstance that he entered the national capitol in company with his military commander and devoted personal friend, Rutherford B. Hayes. He carried into the new field of service a character without reproach and a high conception of public duty. He entered the congress of the United States with an earnest desire to exalt his country and promote to the utmost the welfare of his countrymen. He found himself in fellowship with men of great ability; men of long public service. He was a diligent, conscientious and apt student of the affairs of state. He speedily won the respect and confidence of his associates. He did not attempt immediately to assert leadership, but through the force of his genius and by right of service well performed he became one of the trusted leaders among a body of men where leadership is not easily won; where it is sharply contested, and where it is acknowledged, not as a matter of personal favor, but as a matter of right.

He gave to all questions which engaged the attention of the law making of the nation, conscientious and intelligent consideration. He spoke whenever occasion demanded and always had an attentive hearing, for he spoke with knowledge and to advance the better cause. He was neither a time-server nor a political trimmer. He advocated such measures as seemed to him essential in the advancement of the public welfare.

His most conspicuous congressional service and that with which his name is most identified, was in behalf of the protective system. He believed protection to American industry in the highest degree necessary to our material and national development. He was complete master of the subject and was always prepared to uphold and defend it against its ablest antagonists. In good time he wrote the principles of this great doctrine in the public law and lived to see its complete vindication in our increased material and national development. When others faltered, he was steadfast. When the work of his hand fell under the popular condemnation, he remained unshaken in his adherence to the system, and proclaimed anew his confidence in its virtue and efficacy. He possessed the faith and patience of genius. He knew that the right in good time would prevail; that wrong could not permanently triumph. When defeated through a gerrymander of his congressional district there were those who believed that his political career was at an end. Those who so reasoned misjudged the man and underrated the discriminating judgment of the people.

He had indelibly impressed his character upon the public heart and the public onscience. The people of the state of Ohio had unbounded faith in him; faith in his veracity; faith in his political wisdom; faith in his exalted statesmanship. They twice called him to be the chief executive of the state. They had need of his counsel and need of his services. He administered the affairs of the great state he so much loved with marked ability, and thereby increased his hold upon the respect of his countrymen.

In 1896, soon after he retired from the office of governor, the Republican party called him into his supreme leadership with remarkable unanimity. The country was sorely distressed. Many of our countrymen were upon the verge of despair. William McKinley was, indeed, the man of the hour. To him the great conservative forces turned with unwavering trust during a campaign of unparalleled intensity; a campaign in which vital questions were in debate. From the porch of yonder modest and now historic home, he spoke frequently and with great fluency and power. He made his appeal to the conscience and intelligence of men. He sought to allay their passions and to persuade them deliberately to take counsel of wisdom. He uttered no note which was out of harmony with an exalted national purpose. Thousands made their pilgrimage hither, coming from every walk of life, and an increased admiration for their leader, renewed faith in the virtue of their institutions and with quickened zeal in their cause.

When he became the nation's chief executive, he was confronted with questions of great import. He promptly addressed himself to their consideration. It was, indeed, a serious hour; one demanding the exercise of enlightened statesmanship; sound patriotic judgment. He went about the arduous duties of his high office in a straightforward, simple, great way. Invested as he was with vast power, he sought to exercise it only so far as imperatively needed in the advancement of his country's welfare. Important domestic policies were inaugurated, and our people entered upon an unprecedented era of industrial, social and national development. Sectional differences rapidly faded away, and a broad, generous national spirit was established. The oneness of our people was made more manifest than it had been since the cruel divisions made by civil war.

When he became President there was no thought that he would soon be engaged in war. No one dreamed that he should be concerned with other than the problems of peace. But conditions in Cuba early enlisted the attention of the President and of the civilized world. The war spirit among our people was aroused, but the President stood with all his power for the preservation of peace. He hoped and prayed that the dread alternative of war might be honorably avoided by an appeal to the reason of men. He invoked all the powers of diplomacy in the hope that our international peace might be maintained. He faced sharp criticism and the impeachment of his own generous motives in his earnest but futile effort to avert war—a war which fate had decreed.

In the supreme crisis, he manifested the highest order of genuine statesmanship. He turned aside all thought of the renown he must win in a victorious engagement with an alien power. He ignored all suggestions of mere personal aggrandizement and considered only the far-reaching welfare of his countrymen, which he conceived to be in the cultivation of the manifold arts of peace. In his youth he had tasted the bitter fruits of war. Beyond the glory of the battlefield he could see suffering and anguish in the households of the republic.

When war became inevitable, he executed with firm resolution and swiftly, the nation's imperative command. When peace was established, he accepted the results of war deliberately. He had neither the Napoleonic dream of territorial conquest nor the desire of national expansion through the sword. He beheld in the events which followed each other in swift and tragic succession, an overruling providence. He accepted the new burdens which were not of his seeking with the firm purpose to discharge them as became a mighty nation, holding supreme place among the powers of the world.

William McKinley was a wise, far-seeing statesman. He was confronted with many new and grave problems. He had no guide to their solution save his own sense of justice. He walked new paths and left precedents to which the impartial judgment of history no doubt will approve, for they were founded in the enduring principles of right-ousness among men.

He made our diplomacy respected the world about. It was a firm, candid, just diplomacy, one which conserved American rights and increased our prestige among all powers.

The exigency which imperiled American interests in China and threatened serious and far-reaching international complications was met with such wisdom, skill and success, as to win universal approval and shed new lustre upon the American name.

William McKinley was an orator who commanded in an unusual degree the attention of his countrymen. He had a distinguished presence, a most agreeable manner, a rich tenor voice, and a chaste vocabulary. He spoke from conviction; he spoke to win the assent of the minds of his countrymen to the cause which commanded his own judgment and conscience.

He was the very incarnation of the gentleness, the justice, the majesty and strength of the republic.

He loved his honor beyond wealth or power of the world's applause. There centered his affections and shone those virtues which won the admiration of his fellow men.

His administration will rank among the most successful in our national history. In 1901, our country had advanced, under his policies and under his leadership, to a high degree of prosperity. Peace and contentment generally prevailed among the people within our borders and we were on friendly terms with all the world. The skies bent benignantly above us. There were no signs of danger anywhere. The hearts of our countrymen were filled with love of home, love of flag and love of their President. He had ridden the storm and looked forward with happy contemplation to the hour when he could lay down his vast responsibilities and return here to resume the duties of a private citizen amidst the scenes and the neighbors so dear to him. But providence had ordered otherwise. The swift and bewildering blow fell at Buffalo. The most beloved among our fellow men was stricken at the very summit of his power. All our philosophy would not fathom the profound mystery. A crime so causeless had never crimsoned the pages of our history. He alone interpreted the sad and tragic event. With unfaltering trust he said: "It is God's way. His will, not ours, be done."

In good time there will arise in yonder tranquil city of the dead an imposing mausoleum, erected by the gratitude of his countrymen. There it will stand through the ages, long after we shall have lived and wrought our brief hour. And unto it the lovers of human liberty will come and bathe their souls in its holy atmosphere.

"COMRADE McKINLEY"

Address of Gen. John C Black.

At the battle of Gettysburg a young and gallant Indiana soldier whom I had known in his college days, and who was at that fateful event serving upon the staff of a general officer, fell desperately wounded. The assiduous attentions of the surgeons availed nothing, and life ebbed away. As his time drew to its close he handed to a minister of the gospel who was present a Bible which he had picked up on the battle field, and which itself had been pierced by a bullet, and said to this reverend man, "Read to me from this volume" "What shall I read?" was the question, and the answer came from lips soon to be sealed forever, "Read to me that passage which says, 'In my Father's house are many mansions.'" Shortly thereafter, with these words of promise so immeasurably full of comfort filling his mind, he passed to his last rest.

He was one of the tpye of soldiers to which McKinley, whom we have come to honor, belonged. Both, in their childhood and in their young manhood, had been trained to ways of pleasantness and peace, and all the influences that surrounded them were those that looked through peace to the upbuilding of humanity. There was nothing to them or either of them in the allurements of dreadful war that would in after times have colored their lives or shaped their careers. They were of a great generation, where death afterwards reaped his widest harvest, and whose loss the world has not yet made up, and will not until it shall note in the great accounts what it means to have lost seven hundred thousand American youth trained through generations to the thoughts and purposes and in the traditions of our people, and to have been obliged to replace them with the youth of other lands.

But let us turn from these depressing calculations to the training and life of him whose stately monument, reared by the affection of a great people, stands so near us. Sixty-two years ago in a humble Ohio home, whose owner was laboring man, a gentle American wife waited in woman's travail for the coming of the life which was to be so gladdening to his countrymen. And when they said at last "A child is born," a mother's love greeted him; a

(Continued on last page)

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Superintendent of Schools C. L. Cronebaugh was called to Cambridge today on business.

The Rev. and Mrs. O. E. Hall entertained forty guests from Newman at the Baptist church Monday evening.

Mrs. Albert P. Blocher and family have returned from a visit of eight weeks in Santa Cruz, Cal., and San Francisco

Mrs. Julia M. Jarvis, of this city, is spending the winter in Florida. At present she is located at Casa Ybel, a hotel at Sanibel, Fla.

Miss Rhoda Altland entertained thirty-five friends at her home east of the city, Tuesday evening. The Massillon guests were driven out in a bob sled.

Henry Weible left Tuesday night for Liberty Center, nineteen miles west of Toledo, where he has a contract to do a considerable amount of street paving.

A statue of St. Joseph has been ordered from Italy by the trustees of St. Mary's Catholic church and it is expected that the piece of art will arrive in New York in a few weeks.

E. M. Tanner, superintendent of the onion swamp farm, is shipping five thousand barrels of onions to W. W. White, of New York, who is shipping them to England.—Orrville Crescent.

Miss Margaret Jones, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Jones, of 262 Wooster street, who was seriously injured while coasting on the North street hill Sunday evening, is now much better.

Frank W. Harding, of Philadelphia, will come to the city sometime early in February to assume the position of superintendent of the Russell Engine Company. Mr. Harding and his wife were formerly Massillon residents and have many friends here.

Mrs. Mary Wendling, aged 65 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Tuesday of dementia. The deceased was admitted from Akron several years ago. The funeral will probably be held in this city Thursday afternoon. Relatives are expected in the city to complete the funeral arrangements.

The state commission appointed to select a site for a tuberculosis hospital will meet at Columbus on the 13th of March. There are sixty-four offers which come within the requirements of the commission. Of this number, two Wayne county towns, Doylestown and Applecreek, have made application for the location of the hospital.

Those having charge of the men's meetings in Burd's hall Sunday afternoons desire to extend a special call to young men to attend the meeting next Sunday afternoon. The Rev. J. S. Reager, of Canton, will deliver an address on the subject "The Other Fellow's Sister." Arrangements have been made to have an excellent musical programme The meetings will be continued through February.

S. A. Conrad contemplates transforming the north end of the Conrad hotel building, which faces Mill street and the extension of the building on Plum street into business rooms in the near future. This part was formerly used as a livery barn but for the past year and a half has not been in use. Plans have been drawn up, which contemplate the remodeling of the front walls and making at least five rooms.

The funeral of the late Harvey B. Clay was held from the late residence at High Mills Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, the Rev. Samuel Sprankle officiating. The services were largely attended, as the deceased was one of the best known residents in Jackson township. The pall bearers were four brothers, Frank, Edward, Otis and Marshall Clay, and Jackson Pontius and O. H. Loutzenheiser. The funeral party came to Massillon after the services, and interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

A family reunion at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Myers, No. 59 Guy street, Sunday, brought together members of the family who had not seen each other for twenty one years Those from out of the city were: Mr. and Mrs. Fred Myers, of Kansas City, Mo., in whose honor the event was arranged; Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Kaylor, of Wilmot; Mr. and Mrs. Philip Myers, of Canal Dover; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Smith, Miss Irene Smith and Elmer Smith, of Canton. The visitors will remain at the Massillon residence for a week.

There was a large gathering of friends at the funeral of Miss Emma Dielhenn, held at her late home, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Albrecht, 39 Prospect street, at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The casket was covered with beautiful flowers. A quartette, including Mrs. F. W. Arnold, Mrs. C. F. Porter, C. A. Gates and the Rev. E. J. Craft, sang "Lead Kindly Light" and "Hark, Hark, My Soul," two of Miss Dielhenn's favorite hymns. The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of St. Timothy's church, made a short address. The service at the Massillon cemetery was private. The pall bearers were H. C. Dielhenn, J. J. Dielhenn, Clarence Dielhenn, W. Alfred Dielhenn, Harry F. Dielhenn and Fred W. Justus. Mrs. R. B. Dimon, a niece of Miss Dielhenn's, arrived from Hot Springs, Ark., Tuesday evening to attend the funeral.

DAVID MOSER HANGED HIMSELF

Old Watchmaker, of Dalton, Committed Suicide.

ELUDED THOSE WATCHING HIM.

Mr. Moser Ended His Days by Putting a Strap Around His Neck and Throwing it Over a Beam in the Barn at Midnight Monday — Body was Found Tuesday Morning by A. A. Sommers.

David Moser, aged 69 years, an old watchmaker of the vicinity of Dalton, committed suicide by hanging some time Monday night. The dead body, cold and stiff, was found Tuesday morning by A. A. Sommers, a son-in-law. The Moser home is located about three miles southwest of Dalton, where the deceased had lived many years, plying his trade and enjoying the confidence of a large number of residents. Mr. Moser fell from a cherry tree one day last summer and received serious injuries about the head. Since that time he had been in failing health and at times seemed to wander in his mind. Because of Mr. Moser's infirmities Mr. Sommers had been acting as watchman at the old gentleman's home for several weeks.

It appears that Mr. Moser arose from bed between midnight and 2 o'clock Tuesday morning, went to the barn, took a strap from a harness, attached this to a beam over the haymow and tied it around his neck. He then jumped off. When found his feet were about six inches above the hay and the body was cold. Mr. Sommers is at a loss to know how Mr. Moser managed to leave the house unawares. Mr. Moser dressed, took a lighted lantern to the barn, placed this in a wagon on the barn floor and completed the other details of the desperate deed. The lantern was found in the morning in the wagon but was not lighted. It is not known whether Mr. Moser had extinguished the light or the oil had burned out.

Coroner H. J. Sullivan was called from Wooster Tuesday and gave a verdict of suicide. The body was left hanging until the coroner's arrival. The deed caused considerable excitement in the settlement south of Dalton, where Mr. Moser was well known to every resident. A number of children survive, three living in the vicinity of Dalton and two sons being in the West.

Mr. Moser came to Wayne county a number of years ago and at once took up his trade of watchmaker and repairer. He was of the old school and for many years was busy at his trade. He saved a snug fortune and in later years purchased a farm south of Dalton. This was sold a few weeks ago for $6,000. Mr. Moser reserved a strip of land for his use during the rest of his life. The house was repaired and a barn built. Mr. Sommers took up his residence with Mr. Moser soon after and was accustomed to sleep in a room adjoining that in which Mr. Moser slept, there being only folding doors between the two rooms.

The funeral will be held from the Salem church Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

BECKWITH DYING.

No Hope for Recovery of the Oberlin Banker.

Oberlin, O., Feb. 1.—Word coming from the bedside of President Beckwith says the condition of the patient remained unchanged.

He is still very low and thought to be hovering between life and death. He is unconscious and at times very delirious. He is rapidly becoming weaker and it is feared the end is near.

The Rev. Dr. Wright, for many years an Indian missionary in the West, and who is an intimate friend of the aged banker, called at the Beckwith home yesterday afternoon and found Mr. Beckwith in a semi-comatose state. He stated that the old man is very weak, that he could not talk and that his face is greatly emaciated and showed the effects of the terrible strain. Mr. Wright also said that he did not see how it was possible for the banker to live many days.

RECEIVED WORKMEN.

Deputation of Thirty-three Calls on the Czar.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—The emperor decided to receive a deputation of workmen today at Tsarkoe Selo. Thirty-three workmen called at the palace and conferred with the emperor. It is not known what demands were made, nor what action will be taken by the emperor.

NEARBY TOWNS.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, Jan. 31.—The Misses Nellie Snavely and Bessie Heims and John Snavely visited Mr. and Mrs. Albert Graber, at Dalton, on Sunday.

The Misses Elma and Laura Oberlin spent Sunday with the Misses Mary and Martha Erb.

Carl Shilling, who has an attack of diphtheria, is much better at this writing.

G. R. Snavely has gone to Westerville to spend a week with his brother and son.

A number of our young people attended the revival meeting at West Brookfield Sunday evening.

Miss Leota Levers, of this place, and Albert Graber, of Dalton, were quietly married last Wednesday evening by the Rev. W. S. Adams. The newly married couple have gone to housekeeping in Dalton. Their many friends wish them happiness through life.

Miss Nellie Snavely has returned home after spending two weeks in Dalton.

A few of our people will go to Canton next Monday evening to hear Paderewski.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Jan. 31.—While shooting sparrows in front of his residence two miles west of Navarre, Monday afternoon, Frank Whitmore tried to climb a fence. The gun's hammer caught and the contents of the weapon was discharged into his left hand. It was found necessary to amputate the first finger at the second joint. The fourth and fifth fingers were badly mangled.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Glick, one and a half miles west of Navarre, a son.

NORTH LAWRENCE.

North Lawrence, Feb. 1.—William Jones, Rudy Stark and Philip Rossiter, of this place, found the family of Daniel Wagner, half a mile north of town, in a destitute condition yesterday. The family consists of Wagner, his wife and five chidren, the oldest ten years of age. The house was in a wretched conditionn, holes in the walls being stopped up with corn cobs. Flour and water were the only food left and the clothing of the inmates was in rags. Wagner said he had been out of work for months although he had tried faithfully to secure employment, a statement which was subsequently proved to be correct, nearby farmers acknowledging that he had applied to them. The matter was reported to the township trustees and food and clothing were immediately supplied.

It is said that the first member of the board of trustees spoken to about the matter made a joke of it and suggested that Wagner be put in the creek. The citizens of North Lawrence were made very indignant by his seeming indifference.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Feb. 2.—Miss Eva Dehoff spent part of last week with her Canal Fulton friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Davis and family visited their many Newman friends from Saturday to Monday.

A jolly wagon load of people from West Brookfield was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Fohr Saturday evening.

Mrs. Mary Redman and Miss May Williams, of Canal Fulton, were Sunday visitors with the Dehoff family.

Thirty Newman people accepted the invitation of the Rev. and Mrs. O. E. Hall and attended a sort of reunion of all the Massillon people who formerly resided at Newman. The meeting was held in the lecture room of the First Baptist church Monday evening and was ably presided over by the Rev. and Mrs. Hall. The evening was spent in singing and social games in which old and young participated, making it the social event of the season.

Thomas Price, night engineer at the Massillon Stone and Fire Brick Company's plant, had his right arm slightly scalded by escaping steam last Thursday night.

Work at our coal mines continues to be at a standstill. Some of them have not worked any for more than two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan visited Mrs. Jennie Reese and family, at Massillon, part of this week.

Thomas J. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs A. L. Williams and W. Findley represented Newman at the McKinley banquet at Canton Tuesday evening and pronounce it a glittering success.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, Feb. 2.—Last Sunday morning some thermometers registered twelve degrees below zero.

S. N. Kerr was in Mount Hope Friday.

The Rev. Mr. Fritz is holding revival services in the U. B. church.

A part of the Fetrow farm has been sold to Daniel Leyman, of near Wilmot.

Arthur Lehner, of Dundee, visited his parents here over Sunday.

Miss Dora Maybaugh was at Walnut Creek Sunday.

The Misses Verna Lanzer and Jennie Klingel visited Oak Ridge school Monday.

On Sunday about noon the house occupied by Harry Malone, on the Conrad farm northwest of town, caught fire and was entirely consumed with a portion of the household goods of the Malone family. Mr. Malone had purchased property in town, intending to occupy it about the 1st of April.

ELTON.

Elton, Feb. 2.—The mercury stood at ten below zero Sunday morning.

Most of our sick people are improving.

Ellsworth Boughman stepped on a piece of brick last Friday night as he was leaving the home of Alvin Warstler and in doing so he wrenched his knee in such a manner as to injure the ligaments, compelling him to go to bed and call a doctor. He is mending slowly.

The McFarren school is closed this week on account of the illness of the teacher.

Alf. Hall, who lived near here some years ago, is spending the winter among Elton relatives.

McDONALDSVILLE.

McDonaldsville, Feb. 2.—The rural mail route from New Berlin through this place does not give very good satisfaction to the patrons of the postoffice in this town, as nearly all mail is twenty-four hours longer in delivery than before the change.

Clayton Keck, who works in Akron, spent Sunday at home.

A sleighing party from East New Berlin composed of the Misses Esta, Bertha and Olive Stoner, Nellie Carpenter, Grace Essig, Cora Young, Minerva Hibshman and Mary Dick, and Burton Moorhead, Oliver Marchand, G. C. Essig, John Pfouts, Charles E. Doust and Oliver Witmer, of Akron, visited at the home of A. J. Stoner on Saturday evening last. The evening was passed very pleasantly. Miss Grace Essig favored the party with several selections on the piano. Oysters and other delicacies were served at 10:30, after which the party returned home in a joyful mood.

Several of our teachers contemplate taking the county examination on next Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Moore, of Akron, are the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Naftzger, of this place.

Monroe Gross spent Sunday with his mother near the Dunkard church.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, Feb. 2.—John Haag is moving his grain to the Miser farm, which he has rented for the coming year.

C. E. McFarren is delivering lambs at Beach City today to be shipped by King & Bose.

Mrs. Beals is ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Woods.

The butchers are harvesting ice at present. It is of a nice quality.

The Rev. N. E. Moffit visited some of the sick in the neighborhood Monday.

ASK RUSSIANS TO DESERT.

Campaign of Sedition Carried on by Japanese.

Mukden Feb. 1.—The Japanese are taking good care to see that the Russian rank and file are not left uninformed regarding the disturbances in Russia. They are carrying on a regular campaign to spread sedition and discouragement among the troops. Letters are daily thrown within the Russian lines declaring that all Russia is aflame with riot and revolt, arguing that the soldiers are shedding their blood in vain, and calling on them to surrender or desert.

The soldiers eagerly read and discuss these communications, especially accounts of the events at St Petersburg, January 22. Sincere hope is expressed on all sides that the Russian nation will forego internal differences and not play into the hands of the Japanese.

A Matter of Health

There is a quality in Royal Baking Powder which makes the food more digestible and wholesome. This peculiarity of Royal has been noted by physicians, and they accordingly endorse and recommend it.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SERIOUS CHARGES.

Indian Funds for Denominational Uses.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Senator T. R. Bard, of California, in a statement to the Senate committee on Indian affairs, in addition to a charge that Roman Catholic schools have received a large portion of the money expended under the contracts made by the Indian commissioner, said that he had been approached by a representative of a Catholic association with a promise of carrying a stated number of districts in California for him in return for his influence in bringing about a continuance of such favorable contracts.

Senator Bard was asked to give a detailed account of the transaction. He filed with the committee a statement covering the conversations and quoted from a circular issued by M. K. Sniffen, secretary of the Indian Rights Association, charging that the discrimination in favor of Roman Catholics was by direction of the President.

The committee took the statement seriously and it was the sentiment that at the next meeting an amendment would be offered to the Indian appropriation bill, prohibiting in the future the use of the Indian trust fund in the manner charged.

WIDESPREAD REVOLT.

Conditions in Russia Excite Apprehension in Paris.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Semi-official reports which have reached here, concerning the general conditions in Russia, outside of St. Petersburg, are very unfavorable and excite alarm here.

It is intimated that the whole empire is on the verge of revolt against the aristocratic rule of the grand dukes, who seem not to be able to see the coming storm and continue their arrogant rule without attempt to placate the middle and peasant classes.

Some of the best men in the empire are convinced that the moment is arrived when Russia must take a stand with the enlightened people of the earth. Under the present regime, she is fast deteriorating Nearly all can see the coming changes except the czar and his advisers.

Special bargain sale on all clocks this week. C. C. Miller.

LOCKOUT AT PITTSBURG.

Two Thousand Men in Building Traeds Affected.

Pittsburg, Feb. 1.—A lockout in the building trades, effective today, of all union men in the employ of members of the Builders' Exchange League, has been ordered. The employes do not call it a lockout, but say it is a suspension of work pending the signing of the league rules in connection with the annual wage scale. Several conferences are scheduled for today and tonight, at which the league members expect favorable results. As not more than fifty per cent of the men engaged in the building trades are employed at present it is said not more than two thousand men will be affected by the suspension order.

MINERS' STRIKE SETTLED.

Coshocton, Feb. 1.—The troubles of the Wade and Morgan miners were settled Monday evening by J. M. Roan, of Columbus, who represented the Wade Company in a meeting with the miners. The only point of difference was in the placing of hopper scales which the company has now agreed to do. Instead of going on a strike the three hundred miners continued work as usual and all differences have now been adjusted.

NEW COAL COMPANY.

J. M. Crawford, Manager—Morris Coal Co. Sells Out.

R. B. Crawford, jr., L. W. Young and J. M. Crawford, forming the Crawford-Young Coal Company, have bought out the E. T Morris Coal Company, whose office is in West Tremont street. J. M. Crawford will be manager for the new company. W. R. Lipps, manager for the E. T. Morris Coal Company, will remain with the new company for the present

R. B. Crawford, jr., will continue with the insurance business in which he has been engaged for some time. Mr. Young will remain with the Massillon Paper Company.

When you feel a sense of weight and oppression after meal it means indigestion. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea positively cures indigestion, constipation and stomach troubles. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

We have some soiled Bed Spreads which we will close out at **Bargain Prices.**

THE BeeHive

Silkoline Covered Comforts, in the $1.25 quality, closing out in the clearance at **$1.00.**

Clean-up of the Clearance Sale.

THIS IS THE LAST WEEK of our January Sale, and following are some of the prices which will make things lively along the counters of the Domestic Department. Good clean merchandise will be closed out at very low prices —

3,000 yds. Good Unbleached Muslin, round thread, 36 inches wide—special in this sale at, yard **3c**

2,500 yds. Good Unbleached Muslin, always sold at 6¼c, — sale price. **5c**

2,500 yds. Cotton Challies, suitable for comforts, sale price . . . **3¾c**

4,000 yds. Mill End Remnants of Calicoes—each piece neatly put up and with yards plainly marked, come in light effects, steel grays and indigo blues; 5 to 10 yard lengths, per yard **4½c**

How Do You Like These Blanket Prices?

Single Blankets 10 4 size, closing out what we have in stock at, each **30c**

50 pairs 10 4 size Blankets —grays and tans with fancy borders, pair **39c**

75 pairs 10-4 size Blankets, tans only —red, pink & blue borders, pair **69c**

20 pairs All Wool Blankets —black and white and red and black plaids— closing out at..... **$2.98**

3,000 yds. Standard Apron Ginghams—regular goods, worth 7c, special price to close out **4⅞c**

2,500 yds. Seersucker Ginghams; short lengths of quality that always sells at 10c to 12½c, sale price **8c**

1,500 yds. Cream Domet Flannel, soft and fleecy, regular 6¼c kind, sale price **4c**

3,000 yards of Outing Flannels—dark and light colorings—moving them out to make room for new spring goods at **5c, 6¼c** and **8c**

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If one pound of corn is raised to each hill on an acre of ground the product will be fifty bushels. This would mean about two fair sized ears.

The largest peach produced this season is one raised in Missouri which measured thirteen inches in circumference and weighed one and a quarter pounds.

A strictly hardy winter apple, a hardy cherry and a hardy grape of large size and good quality would be invaluable discoveries for the people of all the prairie northwest.

The corn crop of 1904, while large—in fact, one of the largest ever produced—will all be used up before another crop is ready for market. The cribs of the country were all empty when the husking commenced.

Things are in bad shape in Ireland. The potato crop is almost a total failure, and blight has injured the barley and oats. It is a great pity that such a bright, quick witted and intelligent race should be doomed to seemingly perpetual poverty and misery.

In the south, in the cotton country, they always refer to the productiveness of the cotton fields as so many bales of cotton to the mule instead of giving the number of pounds per acre. This runs from four or five bales to the mule for a poor crop up to as high as eighteen bales for a big crop.

Where the most intensive type of agriculture is found in Europe there will be found the most poverty, not that such type of agriculture is the cause of the poverty, but because it has been compelled by overpopulation and the inability of the earth to furnish food for the people unless so treated. China and Japan are two other nations where this fact is very noticeable.

An interesting experiment is being tried in Texas with cattle. A firm there has imported from Burma, India, some of the large native Indian cattle, which are fawn colored, with enormous humps on their fore shoulders. These cattle are as large at six months old as the best of our American breeds are at one year old and are entirely immune from the various cattle pests which have so bothered the cattle growers of that state.

A very noticeable feature of the Iowa apple exhibit at the world's fair was the prominent place taken by the Northwestern Greening, an apple practically unknown in the state fifteen years ago. Its uniformly large size and its handsome appearance, combined with undisputed keeping quality of the best, are rapidly placing it in the very front rank as the coming winter apple for that state. The best of it is that it seems to be entirely hardy in all sections of the state. It should have a large place in all orchards to be planted in the future.

A man in Oklahoma had a large field of cotton which needed picking and could get no help to secure the crop. He went to town and interested a Sunday school of one of the churches which was seeking to raise a fund to purchase an organ for the school. He made an arrangement whereby about a hundred boys and girls with their teacher came out to his place for two days and helped him secure his crop, they earning more than enough money to get their organ. The news of their success soon came to other church organizations and in a short time all had made similar arrangements. A cotton crop which seemed destined to be wasted was thus secured with profit to the grower and also to the pickers.

It seems a pity that the best crop a man can raise on a good farm should be so perverted as to work the moral and financial ruin of the owner of the land. Here was Jones, a bright, industrious young fellow, who at the age of twenty-eight was left a 400 acre farm by his father, land easily worth $100 per acre. There was no earthly reason why Jones with this start should not have been a very prosperous and successful man, and he probably would have been if he had left three fingers of whisky alone, which may or may not have been made from the very corn which he raised on this very farm. The history of Jones from this point is an old, old story. He got to going to town about every day, coming home drunk and abusing his wife and family. He found it hard to get good men to work for him. It was not long until he had a good sized mortgage placed on the farm; his crops and stock, being neglected, were grown at a constant loss. In twelve years from the time that Jones and whisky were introduced to each other whisky had the farm, had killed the wife and left Jones a blear eyed, worthless wreck. There is nothing ahead of Jones now except the charity of friends and a pauper's funeral. This story is worth remembering because it is true.

Colfax, Wash., is said to be the wealthiest town of its size in the United States, its 2,500 people having an average bank deposit of $845.47 per head.

One of our wise scientists is out with the theory that the cold waves which are such a marked feature of the climate of this country are responsible for the remarkable energy and get-up of the American people. If this be true, we would favor fewer waves and lessened energy.

On the average 160 acre farm in Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas it is entirely possible to produce and market each year six good steers for beef in addition to the stock now carried on such farms by the use of a silo. These steers may be practically raised on silage and finished off with corn in the usual manner.

This man cut up his field of corn with a machine. He then husked it out of the shock by hand. This sort of business might be all right in New York or Pennsylvania, but is all wrong in the corn belt of the west. When corn is cut up—and it should be—it should be either fed in the bundle or shredded. A still better way would be to cut it up and put it into the silo.

An interesting discovery made by the experts of the agricultural department at Washington is that a weak solution of blue vitriol applied to the stagnant water in city reservoirs supplying waterworks will entirely destroy and remove all vegetable growth at an insignificant cost. It is one of the most important and valuable discoveries made by the department since its organization.

Where a man in any community of farmers has been able to raise from seventy to eighty bushels of corn to the acre on a twenty acre field there is no need of sending for a scientific corn expert to show the people how to raise corn. This man possesses knowledge of the greatest value to his neighbors, and he should be put on the stand at the institute and cross questioned like a witness.

There is an antidote or regulator for about every mean thing which bothers the agriculturist and fruit grower, if he can only find it out. Now the antidote for weeds is sheep; the sheep prefers weeds to grass as a ration, and where they are not kept the weeds have every advantage over the farmer. Sheep farms are invariably clean farms, and the sheep will pay its way entirely regardless of the price of wool or mutton simply as a weed destroyer.

A reader wishes to know if there is any good remedy for a disease which troubles him every winter in connection with rearing his fall calves—a scouring, which wastes them away and finally kills them in spite of the greatest care taken with their food. The blood meal prepared by the packing house companies has been found to be a very excellent antidote for this trouble and is well worth trying where this difficulty prevails. The meal and full directions for use can be obtained from the manufacturers.

More attention is being paid by the American people to the great possibilities connected with cultivating a small piece of land as an aid in the support of a family than ever before. The few have demonstrated what may be accomplished in this line, and many more want to try it. As a result there is being aroused a great popular interest in gardening, fruit culture, poultry raising. This is a good thing in two ways—it cheapens the cost of living, and the doing of this sort of work is always refining and elevating to the individual.

A friend of ours, living in a section where alfalfa always proved a failure owing to a lack of the needed bacterial inoculation of the soil, procured from the agricultural department at Washington a little vial containing the needed microbes, and, treating his seed as directed by the department, has been most pleasingly rewarded for his effort by now having a field of four acres of most thrifty alfalfa, the roots of which are well loaded with the well known nodules indicating the presence of the bacteria so essential to the life of the plant. If your experiments with alfalfa have so far resulted in failure, and so many have, try the plan outlined above. It is becoming fully recognized that failure with alfalfa is almost wholly chargeable to the absence of the indispensable bacterial life in the soil where it is sown.

The effort to combine both beef and butter production on the same farm makes more trouble than any other combination tried on our western farms. The line of cleavage between beef and butter is so very distinct, the interests of each so everlastingly at war with each other, that on all land worth $100 per acre we have come to believe a man's best interests would be conserved to select one or the other of these branches of farm industry and not attempt to combine them. The 300 pound cow (her butter product) is entirely possible with the exclusively dairy farm. Many can beat this with cows bred on strictly dairy lines, while the 1,200 pound two-year-old steer of the sort which brings the top of the market is equally possible with the beef grower working with beef breeds, but this steer can't be had from this 300 pound cow, and the chances are that his dam will never give more milk than just enough to give him a good start in life, if she does that. There is surely safe and good money working with the dairy cow as suggested. There may be in producing the beef, but as a business it is not nearly so reliable.

THE WORST WEEDS.

We are asked which are the worst weeds—the most destructive to crops and the most difficult of extermination. This depends upon localities. Through the grain raising sections of the northwest wild mustard and wild buckwheat, cockle and pigeon or barn grass make up a quartet of farm pests which cost the raisers of small grain millions yearly and which, under a grain raising regime, are almost impossible of extermination. Through the corn belt we have the pigeon grass, the bind weed, or morning glory, the cocklebur, the wild rosebush, purslane, the two first named being the omnipresent plague of all corn growers. In the eastern states the daisy, the wild sorrel and even the goldenrod are farm pests of a bad sort. Taking the country as a whole, there is probably no one weed which does so much damage or which is so widely distributed as our common barn grass, or foxtail or pigeon grass, as it is variously known. It infests every grainfield, and millions of acres of the best land of the country are so infected with the seed that, no matter how well cultivated may be the land, there is seed enough in the soil to last for twenty years. It thrives east and west, on wet land and dry land, is prolific as a codfish and destructive of other plant life as a June frost. The natural remedy for it, and, in fact, all the other weeds mentioned, is sheep, for where sheep run there weeds simply cannot grow, for the sheep won't let them.

A GREAT WORK.

Next to the Panama canal the most interesting and important factor in the future development of this country are the various irrigation schemes which are being projected under the irrigation laws passed by the last congress. A late report made by Mr. F. Newell, who is head of this new irrigation work, contains many very interesting facts. It shows that there is already the large sum of $27,000,000 available for the construction of irrigating works. Of this amount the sum of $3,000,000 each has been awarded to the states of Arizona, California and Nevada, while Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, South Dakota and Wyoming each get between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. When the works contracted for are completed a total of 1,332,000 acres of waste and desert land will be reclaimed and made the most productive land upon the American continent, and this work will be accomplished at a cost of from $25 to $40 per acre, most of it at about $30 per acre. The far reaching results which must inevitably grow out of this work can hardly be comprehended—the new homes, the new cities, the new industries. The very best results in an agricultural and horticultural way are associated with Providence providing perpetual sunshine and warmth and man regulating the waterworks.

A COSTLY HOAX.

One day last fall some housewife while preparing a cabbage for the family dinner discovered a hairlike worm among the outer leaves of the cabbage head, a parasitical belonging of the cabbage from time immemorial and one entirely harmless. She told the story to a country editor, who, eager for some new and sensational item for his paper, wrote an article with a scare head to the effect that this year the cabbage crop was infected with a new pest, a slender, white, snaky worm, poisonous in the highest degree. Other editors, equally crazy for sensational news, copied the article and in their varied manipulation of the story worked in several deaths which had been caused by eating the cabbages. Stories of this sort are always read and very quickly get in their work. The demand for cabbages all over the west almost entirely ceased. One of the largest and best crops of this esculent ever grown was rendered almost worthless, the loss in the states of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa alone being conservatively placed at over half a million dollars. The fear and prejudice thus created are very hard to overcome, notwithstanding the best botanical and entomological authorities in the country have repeatedly certified that there was nothing new or harmful in the cabbage this year more than any other year. It is evident that some newspaper men need killing.

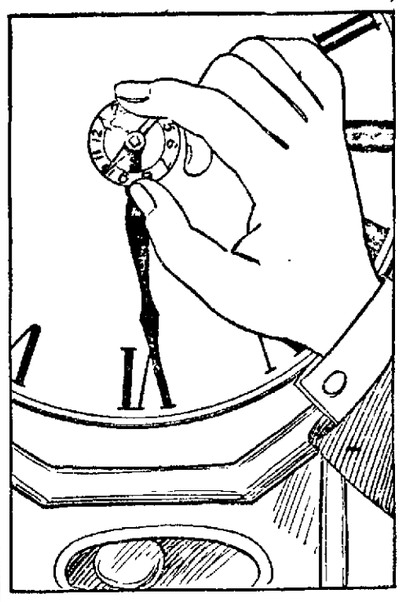
MACARONI WHEAT.

The experimental growing of durum, or macaroni wheat, three years ago along the semiarid borders of the western states has developed into a tremendous success. It has resulted in the giving of that section an entirely new and very profitable cereal specially adapted to the peculiar climatic conditions. Millions of acres there can be made to produce from twenty to thirty bushels of this wheat per acre where wheat could not be made to grow before. This grain is handicapped to a certain extent by the prejudice of the milling interests and for this reason will only bring in the markets about four-fifths as much as the other hard wheats of the northwest country. It is expected that this discrimination will be overcome in time, as soon as the millers learn how to handle it successfully. This wheat makes the finest and most nutritious of bread and is the only variety which can be used for the manufacture of spaghetti, macaroni and other gluten foods. The excess of yield per acre over common wheat and the certainty of a good crop make the growing of this wheat on the cheap lands of the semiarid west a very attractive proposition in a financial way.

EIGHT DAY ALARM CLOCK.

It Needs to Be Wound and Set but Once a Week.

The alarm clock is generally a twenty-four hour instrument. Therefore it is a matter of some inconvenience to arrange the thing every night so that it will get busy the next morning at the desired hour. A recent improvement in timepieces, says the Brooklyn Eagle, is that which is wound and set only once a week and yet which will ring out its monotonous message at the same hour every morning. This will be a great convenience to the person who sleeps so soundly that he must resort to the assistance of the alarm clock each morning in order to get to his own business on time.



EIGHT DAY ALARM CLOCK.

It will be seen that this clock differs in some respects from the familiar timepiece. The method of adjusting the alarm is entirely from the face of the timepiece and is accomplished by the movement of a secondary dial in the center of the clock face. In the smaller dial the figures of the larger ones are duplicated, and the smaller disk is turned until the hour at which it is desired to be called is covered by an auxiliary pointer attached to the hour hand. If it is desired that the call be for one morning it can be arranged in that manner, and if the signal bell is wanted at the same hour each morning the clock can be adjusted so as to perform this function.

MAN PROPELLED MINE.

Herreshoff's Invention Which May Supersede the Torpedo Boat.

The Herreshoffs of yacht building fame, says Everybody's Magazine, have invented a torpedo conveying and propelling system which if successful does away with the torpedo boat and reduces the submarine in its possibilities. The business of the torpedo boat is to convey the torpedo within striking distance of the battleship or cruiser and to discharge the torpedo.

The Herreshoffs propose to construct a larger torpedo than the present standardized Whitehead and to use it just as a small whaleback boat would be employed. Two men wearing life preservers set out with it from shore or from large vessels and navigate it within striking distance of the enemy's craft, point it, lock the steering gear, slip off into the water and wait to be picked up.

The torpedo thus launched with far better aim than from a tube and with a longer carrying range could scarcely fail to sink its victim. As it is now the percentage of torpedoes that "arrive" is but one in twelve. If a man can cross the north Atlantic in a sixteen foot dory, as has been done more than once, two men should be able to navigate a pneumatically sustained Herreshoff torpedo in some very rough weather.

A New Life Preserver.

Passengers on ocean liners may soon be able to sleep in life preservers if the plans of E. Salvator, a New York inventor, do not go awry, says the American Inventor. Uninflated, the Salvator life belt is a light thing, which would hardly be felt if worn by a sleeper, but when filled with gas it is blown up to the size of an ordinary cork jacket. The belt is made of rubber and is about eight inches wide and can be blown up by means of a small cylinder. In this cylinder is placed a composition of acids which, when acted upon by water, instantly inflates the belt. The belt has been tested in the ocean, and it has been found that the water acts upon the acids and inflates the rubber in less than three seconds. The ingredients in this composition Mr. Salvator keeps secret.

Car Sickness.

La Revue, a French scientific journal, declares that "mal de terre," or land sickness, is as real a malady as the "mal de mer." It designates a pathological condition of modern life, principally brought about by traveling in Pullman cars and by other methods of transportation, which causes an automatic movement of the muscles and a difficulty in preserving the equilibrium of the heavy organs. This sickness generally induces sleep, but a sleep which does not refresh. Very often this is caused by a sort of vertigo from looking at trees or telegraph poles along the route of a fast train. This condition is often made worse by reading.

Another Radio Active Element.

The emanium of F. Giesel is a hypothetical radio active element supposed to be allied to lanthanum. It colors bottles violet, causes paper to become brown and crumble and reaches its greatest activity in a month after precipitation from solution. Attempts to isolate it from lanthanum preparations are being made.

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LEAVE		ARRIVE	
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Buffalo	8 "	Cleveland	6:30 "

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W. F. HERMAN, G. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of John Metzger late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 24th day of October, 1904.

ADAM D. METZGER,
Executor.

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Best Steel Range $23 00.
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Best Plush Robes $2.25 up.
Best Horse Covers 75c up.
Best Washing Machines $3.00 to $5.50.

Best Buggy Harness $8 50 to $12.50, Best Chain Pump $3 25 complete, Best Wood Suction Pumps $2.50 to $3 50, Best Iron Pitcher Pumps $1.25, Best Force Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Stove Boards, Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Gas and Water Pipe, Fittings, Chandeliers, Mantels, Globes and Brackets, Roofing Paper, Churns, Wheelbarrows, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Poultry Netting, Wire Fence, Rubber Hose, Ovens, and a large lot of Anti-Rust Boilers, Best Graniteware and best stock of goods at lowest Prices. Give us a call.

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TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Wabash System W & L. E. R. R.

Local time table in effect Jan. 8, 1905.

East Bound	2 daily P. M.	28 daily P. M.	21 daily ex sun	16 daily P. M.	4 P. M.
Lv St. Louis	9 05	8 30		12 30	
" Chicago	11 00	A. M.	P. M.	3 00	
" Toledo	A8 40	10 32	4 30	11 15	
" Fremont	9 51	11 57	5 50		
" Clyde	10 05	12 15	6 05		
" Bellevue	10 18	12 31	6 19		
" Monroeville	10 33	12 50	6 35		
" Norwalk	10 45	1 02	6 45	1 03	
" Orrville	12 30	3 03	9 08		
" Massillon	12 58	3 37	9 47	3 08	12 25
" Navarre	1 10	3 50	No. 6		12 46
" Bowerston		4 58	daily		1 58
" Jewett	2 30	5 20	8 30		2 35
Ar Pittsburg	4 30	7 55		6 35	4 30
" Steubenville	P. M.	7 20	10 05	A. M.	4 45
" Martins Fer.		6 55	9 50		3 55
" Wheeling		7 05	10 00		4 05
		P. M.	A. M.		P. M.

West Bound	3 daily A. M.	7 daily A. M.	15 daily P. M.	5 daily P. M.	19 daily P. M.
Lv Wheeling		6 25		12 50	
" Martins Fer.		6 35		1 00	
" Steubenville		6 25		12 35	
" Pittsburg	6 00		12 30		7 30
" Jewett	8 25	8 15	2 30	2 35	
" Bowerston	8 52	No 21		3 05	
" Navarre	10 05	ex sun	3 50	4 20	
" Massillon	10 19	6 43	4 04	4 40	10 50
" Orrville	10 57	7 14	4 33		
" Norwalk	12 58	9 19	6 27		1 00
" Monroeville	1 09	9 30	6 36		
" Bellevue	1 27	9 48	6 52		
" Clyde	1 48	10 05	7 05		2 40
" Fremont	2 00	10 20	7 20		
Ar Toledo U. D	3 30	11 45	8 40		A10 02
" Chicago	P. M	A. M.	P. M.		1 45
" St Louis	7 30		8 04		P. M.

Cleveland Div. Going North all daily	31 A. M.	33 A. M.	35 P. M.	45 P. M.
Lv Massillon	6 30		12 25	8 37
" Navarre	6 55	10 08	3 00	4 25
" Canton	7 25	10 38	3 27	4 55
Ar Cleveland	9 40	12 45	5 20	7 10
Going South all daily	**32 A. M**	**34 A. M.**	**90 P. M.**	**46 P. M.**
Lv Cleveland	7 00	10 05	5 45	4 00
Ar Canton	9 05	12 15	8 04	5 57
" Massillon	10 19		8 55	
Lv Navarre, south	9 37			6 30
Ar Zanesville	12 10			9 00
	P. M.			

C. S. Crane, G. P. & T. A., Cleveland, O.
S. A. Cunningham, Agent.

C. A. & C. Cleveland, Akron & Columbus

Trains Run by Central Standard

Southbound.	502	508	506	
	a m	p m	p m	
CLEVELAND Lv	*8 10	*1 30	9 00	
Hudson	9 08	1 35	9 55	
AKRON Ar	9 36	2 03	10 15	
AKRON Lv	9 36	2 03	0 1	*4 30
Barberton	51	20	10 30	4 47
ORRVILLE Ar	10 30	3 00	11 06	5 25
ORRVILLE Lv	10 35	3 00	11 6	5 25
Millersburg	11 17	3 47	11 54	6 10
Mt. Vernon	12 39	5 10	2 4	7 25
COLUMBUS Ar	*1 [illegible]	40	5	8 5
		p m		

Northbound	507	503	503	505
	a m	a m	p m	
COLUMBUS Lv	*12 40	*7 15	*11 01	5 25
Mt. Vernon	2 10	8 48	27	7 00
Millersburg	3 10	10 06	1 4	8 20
ORRVILLE Ar	4 05	51	3	9 12
ORRVILLE Lv	4 15	1 0	3	9 12
Barberton	4 48	30	05	10 00
AKRON Ar	5 06	1 50	25	
AKRON Lv	5 10	0 10	25	
Hudson	5 50	2	4 55	
CLEVELAND Ar	6 50	*, 2	5 50	
			p m	

Trains on Wooster Branch leave Orrville for intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg, 11:10 a m week days

For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with Geo W. Weedon, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday Nov. 27 1904, Passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East, 2:17 a. m., 2:06 a. m. 8:06 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 12:57 p. m., 5:18 p. m., 8:08 p. m., 10:52 p. m.

For the West, 9:53 a. m., 10:28 a. m., 2:36 p. m., 5:42 p. m., 9:42 p. m., 11:40 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon, O.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Time table effective Nov. 27, 1904

EAST Read Down.	+14 A M	+10 A M	M	+2 P M	344 P M
Cleveland		7 40	1 00	5 30	6 00
Liverpool		8 22		6 26	6 57
Lester		8 46		6 42	7 16
Medina		8 55		6 57	7 25
Seville		9 14		7 21	7 46
Sterling		9 20		7 29	7 53
Easton		f9 32		7 41	8 05
Ar. Akron		10 35	2 10		
Lv Akron U D	6 00	7 30	2 15		
Warwick	6 27	9 46	2 42	7 56	8 15
Canal Fulton	6 36	9 54	2 48	8 05	8 23
Massillon	6 58	10 15	3 07	8 25	8 45
Canal Dover	7 43	11 03	3 51		
N Philadelphia	7 56	11 10	3 57		
Uhrichsville	8 12	11 30	4 15		
Freeport	8 48	11 04	4 54		
Flushing	9 18	12 38	5 19		
Bridgeport	10 25	1 45	6 30		
		P			

WEST Read Up.	+1 A M	+11 A M	17 P M	+15 P M	341 A M
Cleveland	8 50	11 00	6 15	9 50	10 05
Liverpool	7 51		5 26		9 12
Lester	7 38		5 14		9 02
Medina	7 26		5 01		8 48
Seville	6 59		4 37		8 23
Sterling	6 86		4 31		8 17
Easton	6 40		4 18		8 05
Ar. Akron		10 35		8 38	
Lv Akron U D	8 40	10 30		8 36	8 4
Warwick	6 27	10 00	4 07	7 55	7 55
Canal Fulton	6 18	9 45	4 01	7 38	7 42
Massillon	6 00	9 26	3 30	7 18	7 20
Canal Dover		8 42	2 55	6 37	
N Philadelphia		8 35	2 45	6 26	
Uhrichsville		8 15	2 29	6 07	
Freeport		7 40	1 56	5 29	
Flushing		7 16	1 29	4 57	
Bridgeport		6 15	12 30	3 40	

+22	+26		+21	+25
4 50	6 40	Lorain	9 50	6 20
4 17	6 55	Elyria	9 31	5 50
5 00	7 35	Lester	8 50	5 10

Main Line	Read down *14 P M	*8 P M	+8 A M	Read up. 17 P M	*15 A M	*5 A M
Chicago	10 30	8 30	10 45	5 30	7 40	9 00
Chicago Jc	6 15	11 25	5 45	9 55	1120	1 50
Sterling	7 50		7 18	8 18	9 42	
Warwick	8 15	1 17	7 40	5 57	9 18	12 01
Akron	8 40	1 40	8 10	7 30	8 50	1136
			*10	*9		
Akron	8 50	1 47	2 15	11 40	8 30	11 30
Pittsburg	2 15	8 00	9 05	7 56	4 30	8 05
Washington	2 42	4 42	6 30	1 [illegible]		1100
Baltimore	3 51	6 00	7 55	8 00		10 00
Philadelphia	6 00	8 19	10 10	6 18		7 40
New York	8 20	10 28	1225	4 12		12 27

*Sunday only. †Daily. ‡Except Sunday
f Flag stops. W. R. RUOB Ticket Agents.

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DEATH OF MISS EMMA DIELHENN

A Well Known Resident Died in Cleveland Hospital.

HEART FAILURE THE CAUSE.

Miss Dielhenn Suffered Several Sinking Spells After Passing Through a Successful Operation—The Body Arrived in the City Monday Afternoon—Other Deaths.

Miss Emma Dielhenn, aged 45 years, died in the Huron street hospital, Cleveland, at 12:20 o'clock Monday morning, of heart failure, which was induced by an operation performed last Wednesday. Miss Dielhenn left Massillon last Tuesday, going direct to the hospital. She survived the shock of the operation successfully and seemed to be recovering, but she was unable to retain nourishment after the operation and this greatly weakened her condition. Sinking spells followed, which grew more intense on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dielhenn, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Dielhenn and Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Albrecht were with Miss Dielhenn on Sunday. She was conscious to the last but realized her serious condition. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Dielhenn returned to the city Sunday evening thinking that she was in no immediate danger, for she had rallied during the afternoon and appeared brighter than at any time during the preceding twenty-four hours. Just before her death she asked to have an Episcopal minister brought to her bedside and from him she received the last offices of the church.

Miss Dielhenn was a daughter of the late Peter and Sophia Dielhenn. She was born in Massillon and had lived here all her life. She made her home at the family residence until it was broken up and since had lived with her sister, Mrs. G. L. Albrecht, in Prospect street. Her two brothers are H. C. and J. J. Dielhenn. She was a prominent and devoted member of St. Timothy's church and took an active part in its work until incapacitated by illness, and she was a well beloved and popular member of a large social circle.

The body arrived from Cleveland Monday afternoon and was taken to the Albrecht residence, 39 North Prospect street. The funeral arrangements will not be made until Mrs. Robert B. Dimon, of Hot Springs, Ark., a niece of Miss Dielhenn, can be heard from.

W. A. RANKIN.

W. A. Rankin, a former blacksmith of East Liverpool, died at the Massillon state hospital Sunday of a complication of diseases. The body was sent to the deceased's former home Monday.

WATKIN HOWELL.

Watkin Howell, aged 73 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Sunday of organic brain disease. The deceased had been an inmate of the hospital for several years. The body was sent to Canonsburg, Pa., for interment.

EDWARD W. CLEMENS.

Edward W. Clemens, aged 26 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Clemens, of 221 Wellman street, died at Gallipolis Sunday, of pneumonia. The deceased had been seriously ill for several days and Mrs. Clemens left here for the bedside of her son on Friday. The deceased is survived by his father and mother, two sisters, Mrs. William Steiner, of Canal Fulton, and Miss Laura Clemens, of this city. The body was brought to the family home Monday. The funeral will be held from St. Mary's church Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, the Rev. H. V. Kaempker officiating. Interment will be made in St. Mary's cemetery.

MORE BUILDING TALK.

It is Said that a Local Business Firm Plans New Structure.

Since the apparent cessation of the work on the part of the committee in charge of the plans to build an Elk memorial hall in East Main street, with the proposed construction of offices for the city officials, business offices and Elk quarters, a local business firm has proposed to go ahead with the plans and put up just such a building as was proposed originally. This firm has plans to equip the building with offices for the city officials, and if desired by the council, construct a city jail in the building.

Just how this proposition will take with the council is not known. A certain Massillon business man, speaking of the plan Monday, said he would not favor it, as it would mean that the city building project would be set back fully twenty-five years. The matter may be brought to the attention of the council soon.

CUT IN PRICE OF COAL.

Overproduction is Given as the Cause by Operators.

Columbus, Jan. 30.—The announcement from Cleveland Saturday that a twenty-five cent per ton had been made in coal prices is followed by similar action on the part of coal operators of this city. Sweeping reductions have been made in all grades. The cuts run from twenty-five cents in domestic lump, steam lump and slack, to forty-five cents on domestic nut.

The causes leading up to the drastic action on the part of the operators is attributed by them to the lack of demand and overproduction. The latter is more responsible for the unfavorable condition than the former from the operators' viewpoint, and has been brought about largely by the influx of new interests in the coal industry. It is expected that general reductions in prices will follow throughout the Ohio valley.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR ENGINEMEN

A Pennsylvania Engine Explodes at Orrville.

NONE OF THE CREW WAS KILLED

Engineer and Firemen Somewhat Burned and the Fireman Injured on the Head—They Were Later Taken to Their Homes in Allegheny—Accident in Front of the Station.

As engine 110 on the Pennsylvania, which was hauling a westbound train, was passing the Orrville station at 5:30 o'clock Saturday evening, the crown sheet blew out, seriously injuring Fireman John Homan, of Allegheny. Engineer R. Bruce was only slightly injured.

The train was going at a rate of about thirty miles an hour and Fireman Homan was putting a shovelful of coal into the firebox when the explosion occurred. He was thrown backward and later rolled to the ground. The tender was wrenched to one side and the coal was scattered in all directions. Both the fireman and the engineer were burned about the face by flying cinders and escaping steam.

The engine and train came to an almost sudden stop as soon as the accident occurred. Windows in the station and the freight house were broken by the concussion. The injured men were taken into the station, a physician was called and their injuries were dressed. They left on the evening passenger train for their homes in Allegheny.

Another engine was obtained and the train was taken west to Crestline, including the damaged engine. This is the second accident of this nature that has occurred in this section this year, the first being that of the explosion of an Erie engine at Creston, when the engineer and fireman were killed.

HIGH MARK REACHED.

Large Appropriations for Navy and Postal Service.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 29.—All the efforts of the leaders of congress to keep down appropriations have come to naught. The total this session will exceed that of last by more than $6,000,000, if the rivers and harbors bill fails, as many believe it will. The appropriations for last year carried by the supply bills already reported this year, amounted to $695,893,000. The total carried by the twelve bills already reported by house committees is $715,044,616. The two bills reported, sundry civil and general deficiency, will carry about $78,908,890.

If the senate adds only $10,000,000, and that is a very small amount for that body, the total of appropriations for this session will reach the enormous total of $803,947,607, or an increase of $28,941,905 over last year. If the rivers and harbors bill fails, the excess for 1906 over those for the current year will be the comparatively small sum heretofore mentioned. The desire of the leaders was to keep the total below that of 1905.

The chief sources of increase have been the growth of the navy and postal service The allowances for them are as small as they could be made without seriously crippling either. The appropriations are $28,574,245 smaller than the estimates sent to congress The excess of expenditures over income during the fiscal year which began last July now amounts to $29,000,000.

For Over Sixty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Dyspepsia—bane of human existence. Burdock Blood Bitters cure it promptly permanently. Regulates and tones the stomach.

TRUSTEES TELL ANOTHER STORY

Bruegger Family Have Plenty to Live On.

THEY SLEEP UNDER FEATHERS.

Tuscarawas Township Trustees Investigate Reported Case of Destitution and Declare That There was No Foundation for the Story Told by Officers Who Visited the Family.

William Ray, one of the trustees of Tuscarawas township, called on The Independent today and gave the details of a visit which he and the other trustees made at the Bruegger home last Saturday. Mr. Ray says the family is well provided with food and clothing, and that the house in which they live, while in poor repair, is not colder than scores of other houses. In the fall Bruegger killed several large hogs, laid away an ample supply of potatoes and apples, and on the occasion of the trustees' visit they were shown a quantity of clothing and shoes for the children which should render suffering from the cold unnecessary. The trustees questioned members of the family in regard to the charge that Bruegger treated his wife and children in a brutal manner, and all denied that there was any foundation for the story. Since The Independent published the statements of Constable Graham and Railroad Detective Van Vorhis, large quantities of clothing and supplies have been sent to the family, much to their annoyance.

The trustees requested The Independent to publish the following statement:

Having read the article in the edition of The Independent of the 27th inst., given by Constable Graham and Railroad Detective Van Vorhis, we, the undersigned, trustees of Tuscarawas township, desire to enter a denial of the statements given by the above officers. On Saturday, January 28, we called on the family of Gottleib Bruegger and found them in such a condition that there was no need of assistance from us. They had plenty of clothing, apples and potatoes, and such other food as they needed, in the cellar.

Their beds, instead of being a carpenter's bench with shavings, were beds such as the majority of people do not have, with all necessary bed clothing; they had feather ticks to sleep under. In regard to the eldest girl having nothing to cover the upper part of her body we wish to say she had as much and more clothing than the majority of girls.

Further, in regard to the West Brookfield business men who offered Bruegger work, which he was reported to have refused: Mr. Bruegger says that the only work he refused was to cut wood at $2 per cord. His reasons were that he did not think he could make any money at that price and furthermore that the business man who offered this to him owed Bruegger for labor performed in making props and refused to pay him. Hoping that this may set Mr. Bruegger right with the public and that the above officers will be more careful in making statements in the future until they know whereof they speak, we remain,

Yours truly,
WILLIAM RAY,
LINCOLN YOUNG,
JACOB SIBILA,
Township Trustees.

Information Wanted.

David Evans, a native of Slangothin, Denbyshire, North Wales, aged 78 years, who left Stark county about thirty years ago and last heard of at New Orleans, La., is wanted by his brother, John Evans, who has good news for him from his native home. Any information will be appreciated. Address, John Evans, Newman, Stark county, O.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, Monday, February 6th, 1905, on the premises near the Canton Massillon Electrical Rail Road, The Massillon Rubber Company's plant, consisting of a large two story building and two large lots. This plant is in good condition and fully equipped with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing soft rubber goods.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.
R. A Pinn,
R. H. Day, Agts.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

POURS DRUGS INTO LUNGS.

Novel Consumption Treatment Originated by German Doctor.

Richard Gueuther, United States consul general at Frankfort, Germany, in a report to the state department, says:

Professor Jacob, first physician of the Hospital Charitie of Berlin, lectured a few days ago before the Berlin Society of Internal Medicine on a new mode of treatment of consumption of the lungs originated by him.

Professor Jacob started with the presumption that the remedies usually employed do not reach the location of the disease at all, and he therefore conceived the idea of introducing medicaments directly into the lungs. Through numerous experiments on animals he became convinced that such injections are very well borne by animals. The manipulation is very simple and can be undertaken by every physician who is familiar with the use of the throat mirror (Kehlkopfspiegel). After the trachea and larynx have been made insensible by cocaine or anaesthesia, a thin rubber tube is introduced into the lungs, and the medicine is injected through it. The whole process lasts hardly ten minutes.

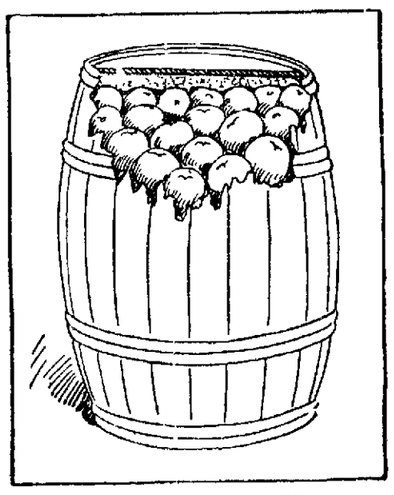
Professor Jacob has found that the most efficient remedy is the well known tuberculin which Professor Koch used thirteen years ago; next in efficiency is creosote. He succeeded in this way in making the tuberculosis bacilli disappear completely in from four to eight weeks. So far he has treated only five patients by this method, though he expects its general adoption. He added that through this new method a safe diagnosis can be made of consumption of the lungs, while this has so far not been possible. Heretofore tuberculin was injected hypodermically to demonstrate whether a person suffered from tuberculosis; yet if the reaction was positive, nothing was known about the seat of the tuberculosis. Now only his new method of "lung infusion," as he calls it, needs to be employed to determine whether tuberculosis of the lungs exists. It is reported that the lecture was received with great applause.

FOR THE APPLE GROWER.

Pad In Barrel Keeps Fruit From Being Bruised.

In the packing of fruit, particularly apples, after the barrel has been filled it is necessary to put the contents under pressure, so that the fruit shall be tightly packed in order to put the head on the barrel. This operation frequently results disastrously to the fruit, although if it is done carefully the pressure exerted is not sufficient to do any damage.

The idea of placing a pad in the fruit barrel to protect the contents has been lately conceived, and the advantages are so great that the idea has already



PAD ON TOP OF FRUIT.

found great favor with the growers and dealers, so that it is extremely probable should you buy a barrel of apples any time in the future you will in all likelihood find a large disk of padding occupying a front place among the fruit.

This is done for the sake of saving the apples and not for the purpose of taking the place of fruit, as one might imagine at first conclusions. The improved quality of the fruit is said to more than make amends for the slightly decreased quantity, and the lasting qualities of the apples are greatly prolonged.

Uses For Sawdust and Slabs.

Nothing about a sawmill goes to waste these days, and the economic features are being constantly emphasized. Ten years ago the sawmill owners would pile their sawdust until they had a large heap, and then they would burn it, getting no return whatever. The most of them now have Dutch ovens for drying the dust, and they burn it in their engines, making the refuse pay for the operation. Still others have established paper mills and use the sawdust for making paper. In the olden days great logs were taken and squared, and the slabs were thrown away. Now a very thin slice is taken off. Then a board is sawed and edged, and in that way hardly a perceptible fraction is lost with the bark, and even the bark has its uses.

Railway Track Layer.

A new railway track layer, with a crew of forty men, will lay two miles of track a day. The track layer has a huge crane sixty feet long which projects forward over the road and hauls behind it a train of sixteen flat cars loaded with ties and rails. A continuous double line of cars moves constantly over rollers and carries the ties with it. Both rails and ties are seized at the proper time by the machinery and placed on the road in front of the train, where they shortly form part of the track over which it passes This device is said to be the most expeditious as well as economical track layer in the world.

GOOD FOR SORE EYES.

Novel Device For Removing Cinders and Other Foreign Matter.

A strong man with a cinder in his eye is as helpless as a babe. A tiny speck no bigger than a pin's head puts him most completely out of business, as it were. He cannot remove the source of his agony himself, and there are only a few persons possessed of a hand steady enough to permit themselves to work around such a sensitive organ as the eye. Yet for one having a steady hand and a little skill the removal of the tiny tormentor is a simple matter.

The old fashioned way of doing this was to insert a flaxseed or the hardened eye of a crab into the eye, and in its passage around the ball it carried with it the offending object. Children and ignorant persons sometimes be-

BRUSHING THE EYE.

lieved that the eye of a crab was possessed of some magic power, and in days gone by it was no common thing for a person to carry one of these in the pocket ready for the emergency. While the application of the crab's eye was generally quick and efficacious in its action, it is a matter of some difficulty to find one of these at hand in these days, and the afflicted person must generally seek some firm fingered friend or the service of a doctor.

There has now been devised a little instrument which is designed to be carried in the pocket of persons who are likely to be exposed to the possibility of gathering up cinders in the eye. Its shape will be seen from the accompanying illustration. The essential portion of the device is a loop of some firm yet yielding material, such as a horsehair or hog bristle. In case of trouble with the eye it is designed to pass this over and under the eyeball, an operation which can be readily performed by oneself, and this will remove any foreign matter in the eye. While the stout bristle is said to be entirely sufficient for most purposes, it is designed to manufacture these little devices also of a thin wire, which will be magnetized, and thus it will facilitate the removal of the object if it happens to be a piece of steel or other metal.

For convenient carriage in the pocket or hand bag this loop is placed in a case not unlike a bottle. The loop is part of the cork, and the latter forms the handle by which it is manipulated.

WAR ON MICE.

France Finances Scheme to Exterminate Pests by Inoculation.

United States Consul Jackson, at La Rochelle, France, reports that field mice are becoming a pest in that region.

To destroy these pests people formerly resorted to asphyxiation by filling the burrows with smoke or to drowning by pouring water into them or to sowing poison about the fields. The latter method proved dangerous to domesticated animals.

At the present day another method is used, infection by a microbe which is deadly to rats and mice only. In 1893 Dr. Danysz while studying the habits of field mice observed that large numbers of mice died from disease. He collected virus, made cultures and assured himself that these cultures produced the disease in healthy rats and mice. These experiments were made on a large area, nearly 200 acres, and seemed conclusive to the experts. This method of destruction has been recently commenced and carried out systematically on a surface of 2,800 acres.

The French parliament appropriated 295,000 francs to be used for the destruction of the mice by virus.

Tree Gum Made by Bacteria.

The beneficial effects of bacteria are no less interesting than the part they play in the propagation of disease, and a recent discovery is that the vegetable gums found on trees, such as gum arabic, are the results of their activity. Previous to some investigations by Dr. S. Greig Smith of New South Wales it was believed that vegetable gums were the result of the unhealthy or pathological conditions of the trees on which they were formed, but the entire subject was one about which comparatively little was known. Dr. Smith, believing that bacteria produced the gum, examined two trees from which it exuded and obtained two varieties of bacteria, of which he made cultures.

Radium Ore.

Tests have been made in Vienna with pitchblende which was taken from the ground as long ago as 1807, 1814 and 1853, and the strength and quality of the radium in these samples have been found to be identical with those in a portion of pitchblende only newly extracted, a fact which further proves that the powers of radium incur no diminution with time.

Tender Hearted Butchers.

One who has been employed these thirty years in slaughter houses as bookkeeper, saleman, etc., tells me: "To say that butchers are hard hearted is far from the truth—that is, in most cases. Let me explain how the shedding of human blood affects them. I once saw a butcher cut his hand very severely, and not one of his twenty or more associates could be induced to go near to assist him. I had to bandage him up as well as I could and send him to a hospital. Another butcher who had helped slaughter from 2,000 to 4,000 hogs a day for years saw a woman throw herself before a freight train, which mangled her fearfully. He promptly fainted. I have seen more than a hundred fights at slaughter houses, but never yet saw a butcher attempt to use a knife."—New York Press.

How He Proposed.

"How did he do it? What did he say?" inquired a girl impudently. Then, seeing her friend turn away with a smile upon her face, she went on: "I knew you wouldn't tell. Nobody ever will. You will never get a girl to tell just how her sweetheart proposed to her. She'll tell you anything else you like to ask her. If they've had a quarrel she may often in her indignation let out the horrid things he said to her, but she'll keep as silent as the grave about the way he proposed. When I asked my sister she said that when I get older I shall realize that a proposal from the man you promise to marry is one of the things no woman could ever tell another. And I've found this quite true, although no one minds telling me what he's said when they didn't want him to propose at all."

The Misuse of "Quite."

"Quite" strictly means "completely" and is rightly used in such sentences as "The flower is quite faded." Its secondary meaning, "very," "to a great extent," has the authority of good writers, though such expressions as "quite young" and "quite hot" have a colloquial ring about them. There is, however, springing up of late the slovenly practice of employing the adverb "quite" with a noun—e. g., "quite a panic ensued." If an adverb can modify a noun, where is the distinction between adverb and adjective? As a matter of fact, the functions of the adverb seem to be encroaching on those of the adjective.—London Review.

The Corset In 2000 B. C.

Mr. Arthur Evans, the Oxford archaeologist, who made so many interesting discoveries in the so called palace of Minos, in Crete, found in a subterranean sanctuary certain very ancient small earthenware statues, representing some goddess and two of her servants. The dress of the figures is highly modern. The goddess, we grieve to say, wears a corset—just such a corset as contemporary man shyly wonders at in the windows of a department store.—Everybody's.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Abram W. Fisher, late of Stark County, O., deceased.
Dated the 10th day of December, 1904.
CLARENCE E. FISHER,
Administrator

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the Estate of Orin C. Beatty late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 11th day of January, 1905.
WM. McMILLAN,
Administrator.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administratrix of the estate of George W. Hall, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 6th day of January 1905.
REBECCA J. HALL,
Administratrix.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Henry E. Myers, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 31st day of December 1904
JACOB F MYERS Sr.
Administrator.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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M'KINLEY'S BIRTHDAY.

(Continued from page four.)

father's benediction was his; a child's nurture and admonition awaited him: and other heritage had he none save that of every one about him. He had that in full measure—an American boy's training and schooling. My countrymen, how much better these are, for mankind and as well as individual, than all the temporal gifts beside in the world! It matters not how poor and lowly may be the lot of the American child, though he reaches out his hands empty of gold, yet they are full of the jewels of opportunity. His feet may be naked, but before them, from the open schoolhouse door stretches away the path which leads to the heights of success; sometimes through difficulties; sometimes through storm; sometimes too steep for the faltering toiler, but always open while the open door of this schoolhouse is there. In through that open door pours the splendid sunlight of opportunity, and while it is open America is secure. It was open to McKinley, and he walked in it in boyish happiness, with never a disturbing thought of the wide horizons to expand for him. From the home and school he sought the college; and even as the academic life welcomed him, and in the plastic hours of his youth, he was thrown into the vortex of war. Brought under the rule of the camp and the march, he learned the lesson of obedience to lawful authority. The service was long and arduous, for the life of the private soldier in actual hostilities is one of measureless difficulties. It is his to forget all that he might be individually; to repress the native emotion; to forego the exercise of independence in action, and almost in thought; to subordinate his will to that will which has the right to command; to learn implicitly to obey, unshrinkingly to perform, unhesitatingly to execute, having no sense of responsibility except to do that which is commanded within the scope of lawful power, and not too nicely to scrutinize the character of the power exercised; to do, to be, and to suffer, all that this means; to forego the pleasant relationships of life, to endure all its hardships, to make a companion of danger, and to scorn the thought of fear. It is his, whatever may be his environment, to look to the glory of his country, in so far as it is committed to him, and to uphold the splendor of the flag, by whomsoever threatened or assailed, and in the vast mechanism of war to become simply an integral unit.

When this stage is reached and the necessary physical care has been exercised, behold the type of the perfecting American soldier! To the intelligence of the youth has been added the polish and strength of discipline and the glow of that devotion which makes one ready to do and to die that the republic may endure.

Out of such preparation comes him who, first obeying, may well command; comes him who abnegating self, may be either a sacrifice, and so fill the grave of glory, or a citizen, tested and proved, to whom thereafter the country may safely submit in time of peace the interests which he has helped to preserve in the stress of war. And with the American soldier it is true that in and amid the excesses that surround a martial life, the earlier impressions of good, the service of christianity even, although temporarily submerged, are not permanently destroyed.

When the end of warlike days had come this youth resumed his place with his fellows in the pursuits of knowledge and in fitting for the activities of peaceful life; and no odds what might wait for him, there never was a time when he could have forgotten or did forget the tremendous impress of the events of which he was part, amid the desolations of war; never could there fade from his memory the wonderful scenes of campaigns; never could he forget the vows of time; never could he forget the sweet and splendid comradeship of those who stood side by side in the devotion of their common cause. Hence, at the bar, in the struggles and competitions of young manhood, in the exercise of the gubernatorial power, and at every step in that long way, through congresses and to the presidency, which held to the end, this man was exemplar and comrade; not always wearing his comradeship upon his sleeve, but ever ready when opportunity permitted to acknowledge the great spell and the unalterable relation.

The comradeship of men is a wondrous development of noble qualities. History is made beautiful and literature noble with the story of men who have been knit together as David and Jonathan were, in the oldest and sweetest of these stories. Not confined to warriors, it nevertheless has, by the common consent of mankind, been more fully developed among those who bear arms than amongst those in gentler pursuits; and the reason for this is manifest. The man of peace has near at hand the woman, who from the beginning was given for a helpmeet; he builds a home for her and for their children; the family surround him, and baby hands touch his heartstrings and sound thereon the sweetest music of life. But no such favor is his who stands in the arrays of strife; his heart must find its warmest affiliation with him who, elbow to elbow, essays the arduous field of conflict. And as the Hebrew had David and Jonathan, so the Greek had Damon and Pythias, each willing to die for the other; and all from men's fair love for man; and in the Roman sky, the illustrious twins Castor and Pollux, resplendent in the garb of battle glitter in the Zodiac, where the feet of the recurring years tread their ceaseless rounds and write "Comrade" in glowing stars.

In all service of arms this comradeship has had its birth from the necessities of human affection and the fierce requirements of war. You love the man to whom you tell your past and talk of your future, and whose hand is in yours as you face the grim and tremendous present. No woman's voice reaches where you and he stand side by side; no woman's hand is laid in tenderness in yours and his hand; instead is the comrade's speech and touch. He has sounded the depths of your heart, as you have sounded his; he perchance has held you when the blade drew blood, or the bullet hissed in your shrinking flesh; he has endured with you privation, trials, peril, and through all oneness of purpose and devotion has knit your souls together. Comradeship that puts the mask of love on the face of strife; comradeship that binds up wounds and stands on watch through the weary hours of pain; comradeship that treads all darkness, that braves all peril to come at last into peaceful realization of long and tender dreams. To the eye of the comrade the sight of the blue uniform kindles up all the recesses of the past. The gray man of today looks back to where in youth he and his comrade stood heart to heart and shoulder to shoulder. Oh time unforgetable! Oh bond unbreakable! Its spell holds all of life that man for man can feel.

And into this comradeship William McKinley entered. He shared the common lot of the private soldier; he faced the perils of battle; he alleviated the sufferings of those about him; he fed the hungry; and a brighter picture there is not in his life than that which shows how, a mere boy in years, he rushed with relief and succor to his famishing comrades in the lull of deadly strife. In his life he felt and taught this deep lesson; and his successor in the high office to which he finally attained, by speech and deed has proved that on him the same spell of comradeship has been laid, and that he, too, is a comrade to every man who stood beneath the flag in its hour of greatest peril and worthily bore himself with honor to the end. The obligation of a great generation did not die in the person of a President, but, as a muniment, it was transferred to his successor a glowing, living, splendid fact!

But comradeship was not the only nor the greatest lesson that McKinley learned in war. The greatest lesson was reverence for liberty, regulated by law, and a belief as deep as the nature of man that the last great exemplification and province of liberty regulated by law is in the American union; that while forms of government elsewhere may change, and details here be altered, yet there is not, there will not be, an abandonment of the high ideals which have ruled the councils of the American nation. And so to the end he stood devoted, in all of its entirety, to the integrity of the union and the true grandeur of the nation, to the laws, the constitution, and the welfare of the people.

But he learned another lesson scarce less tremendous; in the ranks of the great army were held councils as profound of those of the generals. They did not result in great strategic campaigns, but they fixed for generations, let us hope forever, a belief in the natural right of every man to the pursuit of happiness and to freedom from organized wrong, and that other truism, that oppressive government is the natural enemy to mankind. There never was philosopher's school that so fixed these elemental beliefs in the human thought as did the discussions around the camp fires of the army of free dom. Why else should freemen strive? Why else should women weep? Why else all the pain and cost and blood and tears? And the plea of the first murderer, "Am I my brother's keeper?" was repudiated by a soldiery who believed that men were brothers the world around. So it befell that when the cry of Cuba appealed to God the old trumpet rang out the old notes, the old ranks were reformed, and McKinley found a vast array from every section ready for a war of humanity; and at the head of the array the private of '61, the subaltern of '65.

And with the passing years there came the broad and elevated vision of reconcilement and national fraternity. It was for these that the war in which he bore his part was waged—not for a vulgar conquest, not for bloody glory, but that the country might be through all the centuries to come the home of brothers, and that the blood seam in the garment of the nation might be rolled away and forgotten in the perfectness of its new and splendid habiliments. And so in the high office to which he was exalted he recognized the citizenship and common right of all Americans; he put by bitterness and resentments, remembering and cherishing the great words of the Great Chief of our armies; and to him the solemn adjuration, "Let us have peace," meant peace not as an armed truce, but a peace arising out of mutual concessions, mutual forbearance, of forgiveness, of kindly oblivion, and above all of a great common interest subserved by a common and loving government. When Grant died, the soldiery, North and South, mourned a great leader fallen, a great foeman dead; when McKinley fell, the people wept over an able, honored, and beloved friend; and the difference in the sentiments marks the even processes of the intervening years which all, largely by the administration of McKinley himself, bore balm and solace to unhealed wounds. His was a great opportunity of speaking the last word of reconcilement; his was the opportunity of turning the tremendous strength of the united nation into the common channels of a mutual struggle; and as he had listened to Lincoln and Grant in their words of pacification, so he himself was permeated by their spirit and upborne by their lofty purpose.

No man can be a great and magnanimous soldier unless he has in him some of the elements of a great religion. All that McKinley did in the way of reconcilement and restoration was done in pursuance of the maxims of the Master, whose last word, spoken nineteen hundred years ago, found echo at the bedside of this dying President, who at the moment of his assassination stayed the hand of violence upraised against his murderer, and who with his last breath whispered in the ears of his faithful wife, "God's will, not ours, be done." Herein was the full fruition of the teaching which the Indiana soldier on Gettysburg field felt, which had illumined McKinley's peaceful days and which gilds his tomb with that divine light kindled on Calvary so long ago.

It is well with McKinley now. No griefs, no troubles vex; no ills, no dangers come. But yesterday at his command navies moved, armies marched; a continent gave him its resources, and the islands of the sea observed his lawful wishes. Today the good citizen, the faithful soldier of the union, the successful commander-in-chief of the greatest military power in the world, rests from his labors.

From the magnificence of war how quickly he turned to peace. Peace was his theme, peace and the prosperity of his country and the good of mankind; these engrossed his thoughts and kindled his speech. It was his, laying down the sword, in the name of America to bid the nations come to the great festival spread under his administration, on the banks of the Mississippi, wherein were exhibited the achievements of industry and the triumphs of peaceful invention; and in the very hour of his downcasting he wandered in simple and delighted mood a happy man in that other noble exposition of the accomplishment of labor and the revelations of genius whose doorposts, alas, were sprinkled with his blood.

It is well with McKinley now; fallen at the meridian of achievement, when reconciliation was in the hearts of his once warring countrymen, when instead of hate love filled the breast of all, when prosperity showered its blessings over a smiling land, with the whole past secure and the future opening long avenues to the feet of the republic and bidding it walk under the ever-blossoming flag of the free. He fell on the very utmost human height, close under the stars, when all men loved him, and in the service of his people and of God; and it may well be said of every act of this man's life, outside the mere domain of party behests, that every step in his career was luminous with the light of that comradeship whose bonds he assumed in 1861, and which lasted through all his life. This was an American soldier; this was an American President; this a comrade of the veteran soldiery of the Great War.

"McKINLEY AND THE SOUTH,"

By General Fitzhugh Lee.

In response to the toast, "McKinley and the South," Major General Fitzhugh Lee said in part:

I hope to testify by my humble presence here, the sincere appreciation of an invitation, which carries with it the opportunity to pay my humble tribute to the memory of the great man whose birth we celebrate tonight.

Ohio, it is true, is the state of his nativity. Her citizens knew and loved the living McKinley; her soil is sacred with the grave which marks the resting place of the dead McKinley; her people will cherish his lofty character, and his splendid services, as long as the mountains kiss the heavens, or the rivers roll to the sea.

Ohio, however, cannot bound his boundless fame, for on the wings of renown his glory has been wafted to all parts of the world.

Tonight, each state which is represented by a star in the national crown which binds the American union, is equally interested in all that concerns the name and fame of the man who sleeps in your midst, so quietly that no sound can ever wake him to glory again.

Old Virginia is proud of the fact that she gave to the country George Washington, whose brilliant sword carved its independence, and who laid on the pillars of national liberty the foundation of a great republic. "He was magnanimous in youth; glorious through life; great in death. His highest ambition was the happiness of mankind; his noblest victory the conquest of himself."

She rejoices, too, that she was the mother of Thomas Jefferson, whose hand guided the pen which transformed British colonies into American states, and transformed power from king to people.

She sent forth, too, James Madison, the father of the constitution—Patrick Henry, the great orator of American liberty, who, with more than Demosthenian power and might, kept the fires of the first revolution so brightly burning.

She brought forth, too, among others, James Monroe and the great jurist, John Marshall, whose decisions stand today so strong they cannot be cut by the sharpest sword, or battered down by the heaviest cannon shot.

Proud as the old state might well be at the career of her sons, she is equally proud as an American state, in all that concerns the noble life and great work of William McKinley—the typical American citizen.

The great men I have mentioned, with Adams, Hamilton and Franklin, and other distinguished colleagues, worked out so successfully the problem of human government, discovered constitutional liberty, caused freedom to dwell in our midst, and erected popular government, which has widened and broadened since their day, until the national banner floats over more square leagues of land than did that of Rome after seven centuries of growth. We should look more frequently back to those men of the past whose intellectual labors accomplished so much, while gazing, too, upon the great future unrolling before us, but whether looking back or looking forward, our hearts and memories should go out to one man whose splendid national work healed the scars of war and brought in closer union the men whose loaded guns were once pointed at the breasts of each other. He is the source to a marvelous degree, from which has flowed the fraternity of the sections. "Could I," he once said to me, "write an epitaph upon my tomb, I would say, 'Here lies a President of the United States who has done more to bring all the sections of a common country into more harmonious and closer fellowship, than any one of his predecessors.'" And now I beg the pardon of this audience for referring to personal experiences, and only do it because of the illustration it gives of the wonderful kindly nature of our late lamented President, and explains in part my presence here.

Nestled amid the ocean waves, ninety miles south of Key West, Florida, lies the magnificent island of Cuba, "The Queen of the Antilles." "The most beautiful land the eyes of man have ever rested upon," said Christobal Colon, when he discovered it. It was torn with dissensions, its great natural resources paralyzed; its soul drenched with blood, and fast becoming an ash pile from burning dwellings and cane fields.

Great pressure had already been brought by the American people on Mr. Cleveland's administration to recognize the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. It was at this time that I was asked to go to the island as consul general, and ascertain the nature of the war then in progress between the Spaniards and the Cubans, possibly, because I combined some civil experience as governor of my state for four years, and had had also military experience.

Congress had already passed resolutions recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans, which were then waiting for the President's signature.

I do not propose to recall the stirring, exciting and momentous days with Weyler and Blanco, but rather to say that when Mr. McKinley succeeded Mr. Cleveland I naturally supposed that he would want one of his political friends in the position, then rapidly becoming one of the most important in the diplomatic service. I therefore forwarded my resignation to your own distinguished citizen, John Sherman, then secretary of state. His response was promptly given, and I was told that the President was not ready for the change, but requested that I continue to discharge the duties of the office. Later, when matters grew more quiet, I obtained a leave of absence to visit Washington, and at the President's invitation went to the White House.

For the first time I saw Mr. McKinley. Rising from his chair, and taking me by both hands, he said: "General Lee, I am glad that you will stand ready at your post. The discharge of your important and perilous duties have been very satisfactory to me, and it may be pleasant for you to hear that on a recent trip to the West, men of both political parties united in asking me to keep you in Cuba, where you were rendering good service to me and the American people." And then approaching me with that magnificent magnetism he possessed in such a high degree, he said: "Return to Cuba, and I want you to know that you have the whole power of this great government, with its army and navy behind you."

We are told of a most mysterious and unexplainable phenomenon of nature in 1780, known as the "Dark Day," which bewildered the minds of men who could "gauge the heaven, the moon and the stars," and carried consternation with it. So great was the darkness that some of the members of the Connecticut legislature, then in session, made a motion to adjourn, but one member, a Puritan, Davenport by name, said: "If this is the Day of Judgment, as some think, I desire to be found in my place, doing my duty. I move that the candles be brought in and that we proceed to business."

Three years and four months ago, a "Dark Day" spread itself over all sections of our land. The sun and moon and stars were divested of their brightness, and the gloom of a terrible night was everywhere. The hills and valleys were obscured; the mountain peaks were clothed with mourning mists; the rivers ran slowly to the sea, whose sad waves were sweeping upon sorrowful shores.

The spirit of William McKinley, released by the bandaged hand of a vile assassin, had "crossed the river and was resting beneath the shade of the trees." Turning from those awful hours, tonight the candles of our hearts are brightly burning with friendship, love and affection, and we are found in our places doing our duty, to recall in all of its brightness and beauty, the glory of one who was destined to become beyond party, beyond section, beyond the malice of all, the idol of the American people. For like Vuclan in his armory, he was forging thoughts which should unite in peace the North and South and make the citizens of both equally proud to uphold the common flag of a common country.

The poison under the wing of the American eagle, which John Randolph said he saw when he was first pluming himself for his splendid flight, has been extracted, and all the sections tonight hear the echo of the voice of the great soldier, U. S. Grant, who, when on his deathbed said, "I feel that we are approaching an era of great good feeling between Federal and Confederate soldiers. I shall not be here to witness it in its perfection, but I feel within me that it is to be so. Let us have peace."

I have tried in my own person to make good this expression of the renowned soldier, and today there are hanging in my library two swords, linked together, side by side. One used as a major general when a Confederate soldier—the other worn as a major general of the United States volunteers.

The weapons of Grant and Lee have been sheathed forever. The sabres of Sheridan and Stuart have been returned to their scabbards, and the tents of Sherman and John Johnston have been pitched on the eternal camping grounds, and all over this land at this hour is shining the great orb of peace, in all the splendor of an unclouded majesty.

The living survivors of the splendid battalions that fought with the blue and grey have crossed over the narrow ridge that separates the "ocean of life," from the "ocean of death," and are looking from its western slope to the great unknown camping grounds, that lay beyond the setting sun. The final "taps" will soon sound for all of them, and the last echo of the last footfall of the last soldier will be heard on the shores of eternity.

The anniversary of this most important event "must be," says President Roosevelt, "commemorated by the people of our union as a whole." So, the birth of a man whose memory we unite in recalling tonight, is a great event, and should be annually celebrated by all of our people. "Lest we forget—lest we forget," that he was "a foe without hate; a friend without treachery; a soldier without cruelty; a public officer without vices; a private citizen without reproach; a christian without hypocrisy; a man without guilt." Therefore we should delight to unite to honor his memory at all times and in all places.

May the harmonious invocations from forty-five states rise to the heavens—sweep above the stars, invoking on our country—progress, peace and prosperity, and let us all fervently pray that when the veil of futurity shall be lifted, there shall be revealed the upward and onward course of the American union. That a republic will be visible, representing a power and commanding a respect that the mighty armies of Caesar and Augustus never won for the imperial eagles, and that in it section may never lift up its hand against section again, neither shall they know war any more, and that the reign of peace, unity and fraternity shall be as lasting as the home of the stars, as eternal as the foundation of the everlasting hills!

General Fitzhugh Lee was given what was probably the greatest demonstration of the evening. When Justice Day stepped forward to introduce him he could hardly make himself heard above the applause. He referred to General Lee as a member of the Confederate army, one who had worn the gray in the civil war, but had changed this for the blue in the Spanish war, and whom President McKinley had honored with an appointment as consul general at Havana. When General Fitzhugh Lee recognized the introduction and stepped forward to deliver his address, the entire audience arose and greeted him with enthusiastic applause.

Governor Myron T. Herrick was next introduced. His reception was enthusiastic. He read his address, "Ohio," from a manuscript. After a brief reference to McKinley he spoke of the greatness of Ohio and her possibilities, paying a glowing eulogy to the great commonwealth. He reviewed the early history, recalling the struggles of the pioneers in wresting the land from the Indian and the forest. He closed with a brief reference to McKinley, speaking of his personal friendship. Of the monument to be erected, he said: "More than three million people contributed to the erection of the memorial that will from yonder hill look down upon that humble home which McKinley loved so well. His death was a triumph, the triumph of a deathless fame."

Lieutenant Governor Harding was the last speaker of the evening. Many in the audience had started to leave the auditorium, owing to the lateness of the hour. Many of these sat down again when his first words rang through the hall. His theme, "Our Country," aroused great enthusiasm, and there was hearty applause at the end of his address.

THE BANQUET.

Every detail of the banquet was successfully carried out. Under the direction of the different committees, Massillon, Alliance, Akron and other visitors were taken care of promptly and without delay. The banqueters were in their places at 7:30 o'clock, but the amphitheatre did not begin to fill up until 8 o'clock.

At 12:15, when the speechmaking had been concluded, special cars were waiting at the auditorium to convey the Massillon guests to their homes in this city. Three of these cars were run, one being the regular last car.

At the Hotel McKinley, previous to the assembling of the speakers and banqueters at the auditorsum, there was an informal reception, during which visiting politicians from all over this and neighboring states met and chatted, talked politics, built fences and made merry. It is safe to say that the Hotel McKinley was never honored by the presence of more distinguished visitors.

A reception was given after the banquet to Generals Black and Lee, by six hundred civil war and Spanish war veterans, during which both of these distinguished visitors made short addresses.

Beautiful souvenirs were placed at each one of the banquet plates. These souvenirs contained an embossed carnation stamped on the first page, with a picture of President McKinley, lists of the guests, speakers and the menu.

MIRSKY RESIGNS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 1.—The retirement of Interior Minister Sviatopolk Mirsky is officially announced. Ill health is assigned as the reason.

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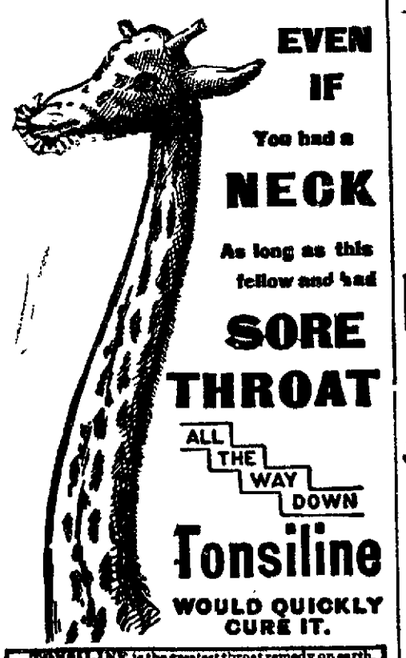

EVEN IF You had a NECK As long as this fellow and had SORE THROAT ALL THE WAY DOWN Tonsiline WOULD QUICKLY CURE IT.

TONSILINE is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline cures Sore Throats of all kinds very quickly, and is a positive, never-failing and speedy cure for Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy. A small bottle of Tonsiline lasts longer than most any case of SORE THROAT. 25 and 50 cents at all druggists.
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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since. 25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

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Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell at public auction on his farm, one mile east of North Lawrence, on Thursday, February 9, the following described property, including the interest therein formerly held by David Fenstermaker, under the farm lease or contract between us which has been terminated: 5 horses, 20 cows, 4 head young cattle, a fine short horn bull, new Deering binder, mower, hay tedder, hay rake, plows, harrows, corn planter, potato digger, feed mill, feed cutter chickens, corn and oats by the bushel, about twenty tons of hay, undivided half of 17 acres of wheat in the ground. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock noon.

I. M. TAGGART.
D. Brenner & Son, Auctioneer.
Jonas Eschliman, Clerk.

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On February 7th and 21st and March 7th and 21st, Cotton Belt Route will sell round trip homeseekers' tickets from St Louis, to points in above named states at 75 per cent of the one way fare, not exceeding $15

One way colonist tickets, February 21st and March 21st at half fare, plus $2 00

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One way colonist tickets at half fare, plus $2 on February 21 and March 21.

Write for booklet on Texas fruit lands, map and time table.

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